

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LIBRARY
THE CITY OF
ALBANY, N. Y.

SIEGEL'S ANNUAL SEED GUIDE

1919

CHOICE
NEW
CROP



SEEDS

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER

SEED POTATOES

ONION SETS

POULTRY SUPPLIES

FERTILIZER AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

GEO. L. SIEGEL, ERIE, PA.

Siegel's Seeds Will Grow

**SIEGEL'S SEEDS ARE AS GOOD AS CAN BE HAD UNDER
THESE TRYING TIMES**

NONE BETTER

They Are the Best That Can Be Produced

FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Many Seeds Are Scarce

It is not a question of price this season, but can I get what I want. So order Early and avoid Disappointment. All orders subject to confirmation.

NOTICE—You will notice, on account of high prices and scarcity of some seeds, we are offering 5 and 10 packets of some seeds. Ofttimes a small quantity of seed carefully planted will produce enough plants for the home garden.

How to Order—By writing out your order plainly on a separate sheet from letter, or by filling out enclosed order sheet. Give your full name and address, Post Office, County and State, and Free Delivery Number; also indicate very precisely the means of carriage you prefer, whether by Express, Freight or Mail. Cash must accompany all orders. **No Goods Sent C. O. D.** Money should be sent by Post Office Order, Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts will be accepted in Postage Stamps. Remittances in any way are entirely at sender's risk.

Private Checks—Do not send your check for small amounts, because it costs 15 cents extra for collection, and besides orders are held until my bankers report private checks paid. This causes needless trouble and delay in filling orders. Always carry out the price of each article and after adding the amounts together, remit the exact sum.

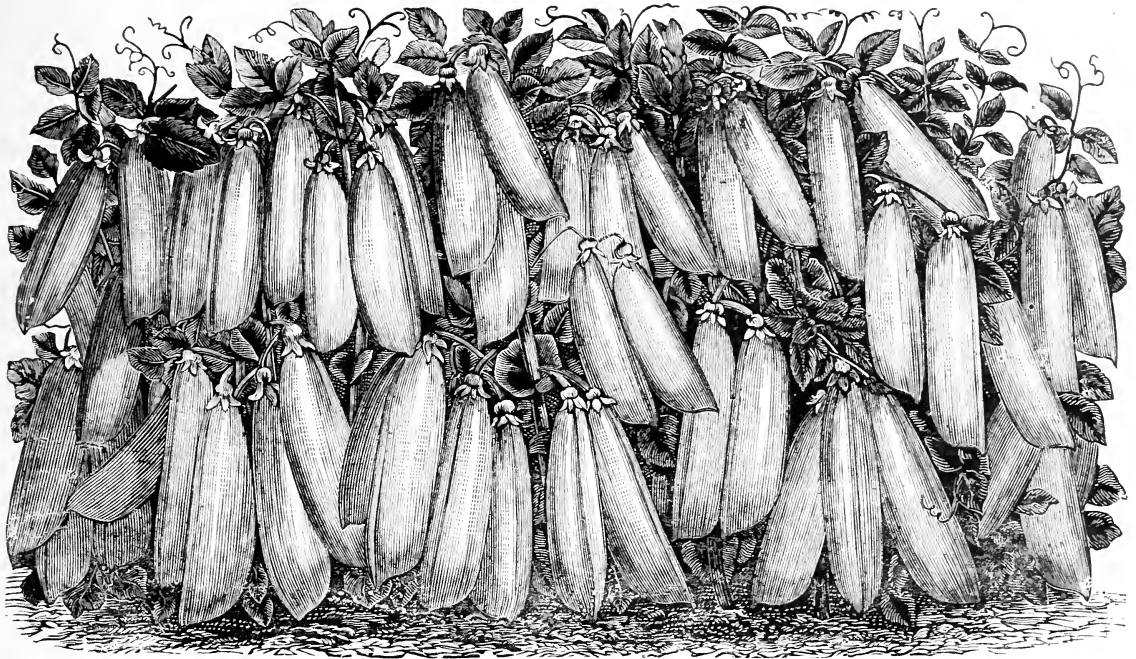
Seeds by Mail—Seeds can go by Parcel Post now. See enclosed schedule for instructions, which accompanies this catalogue. We will mail (postpaid) at our expense all orders for Seeds in packets, ounces, and quarter pounds.

By Express—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the mails, or where quick time is desired, can be sent to your nearest express office.

ADVICE—Order your seeds early. Do not wait until you actually need them. The Railroads are sometimes very slow in delivering. **Anticipate your wants now;** let the seed be in your granary awhile, if need be; you will have it then the moment you want to sow it.

NON-WARRANTY—Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions produce satisfactory results. For this reason, Geo. L. Siegel gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds (bulbs or plants) they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be returned at once.

GEO. L. SEIGEL.



Little Marvel—12 Inches.

PEAS

Pois (Fr.); Erbsen (Ger.); Pisello (Ital.).

One Quart to 100 Feet of Drill. 1½ Bushels per Acre.

CULTURE—Peas succeed best in light, dry, loamy soil. Early and dwarf sorts require richer soil than the late varieties. If manure is used let it be old and well rotted, or there will be a rank growth of vines with few pods. Sow the early smooth, round sorts as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Seeds of wrinkled varieties are more liable to rot if the ground is cold, and must be planted later. From the first sowing, sow every two weeks until June for a succession. After that there is danger of mildew. Discontinue then until August, when a planting of extra early sorts will often produce a good crop. Sow the seeds in single drills, or in double drills, six or eight inches apart, one inch apart in the drill, and not less than four inches deep, or for the late sorts seven to eight inches deep, since deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the season. Cultivate well, and draw the earth twice to the vines during the growth. Bush the tall varieties when they begin to vine. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing.

All Peas marked (*) indicate wrinkled or sugar sorts.

Ameer—This New Pea will take the place of all Extra Early Sorts when better known; resembles the Alaska in appearance; height 3 feet; has larger pods and is a better yielder. Seeds green, lightly dented. This is the coming Extra Early Pea. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 55c; pk. \$3.50.

***Gradus** is the earliest large podded, wrinkled Sweet Pea grown. The pods are of the same size and quality as the Telephone and are ready to pick soon after the earliest. Height 2½ ft. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; pk. \$4.00.

***Sutton's Excelsior**—The finest Dwarf Early Sugar Pea grown. The very best for the private home garden; has very large, broad pods filled with large peas, tender and most delicious flavor. Give this sort a trial. Height 15 in. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; pk. \$4.25.

***Little Marvel**—This Pea will take the place of all Early Dwarf Peas when better known; vines 12 in. high, with larger pods than Nott's or American Wonder; a heavy bearer, flavor unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; pk. \$5.00.

***Bliss Everbearing**—Old standby; height 2 ft. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; pk. \$4.00.

Above Packets of Peas contain 3 oz.

PEAS (Continued).

***Telephone Selected Stock**—Our selected stock of Telephone Peas is Simon Pure. We claim that this strain will produce larger and longer pods, deeper green in color, and Peas of richer flavor, than others. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

Alderman—This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods vary large, long, dark green. The Peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

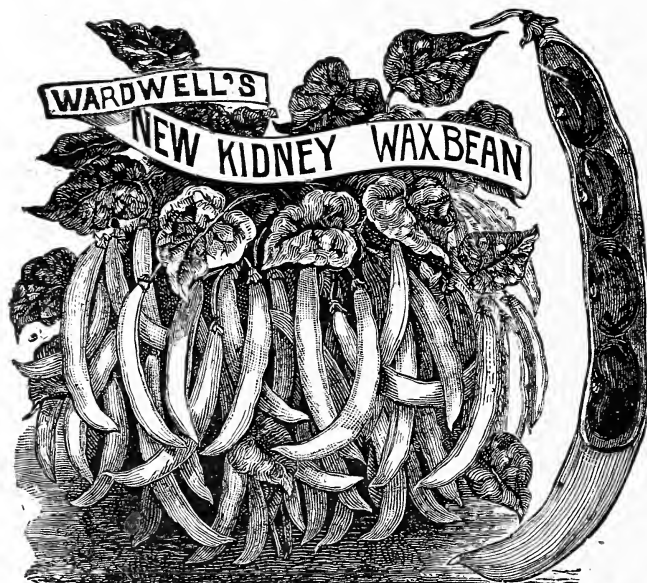
Dwarf Grey Seed Sugar—Edible pods. Height 2 ft. Pkt. 5c; pt. 25c; qt. 50c.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

Haricots Nains (Fr.); Buschbohnen (Ger.); Faginoli Nani (Ital.).

One Quart Will Plant One Hundred Feet of Drill.

CULTURE—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled, warm weather in spring, and at intervals for succession, until August. Rows may be made 2 feet apart, and Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or 3 or 4 beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing.



averaging 7 inches in length, of a clean, bright yellow color, all of which combined makes it the most attractive Wax Bean on the market. The beans are brittle, tender, of fine texture and excellent flavor, and if picked before too old, are stringless. The yield from the Hodson Wax Bean averages 20 to 30 per cent. heavier than from other wax varieties. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

Davis Kidney Wax—Pods long, straight, oval; clear, waxy white color, growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and fine flavor. Very productive. It is also one of the best sorts for late pickling. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

WAX BEANS—YELLOW PODDED.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—One of the earliest, hardiest and most productive, almost entirely free from rust and spots. The pods are long and showy, very tender, stringless, and of excellent quality; the market gardeners' favorite. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

Prolific Black Wax—Pencil Pod Strain. An improvement on the old German Black Wax; of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

New Hodson Bush Wax Bean—This is a new, rather late season, wonderfully prolific Wax Bean. The growth is remarkably vigorous, almost entirely free from rust and loaded with long, straight, handsome pods,



New Hodson Wax

ALL THE PACKETS OF BEANS CONTAIN 3 OZ.

BEANS (Continued).

GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Bush Bean—The earliest of all Green-Podded Bush Beans. The only absolutely stringless green-podded Bean in the market. The pod is round. Per pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

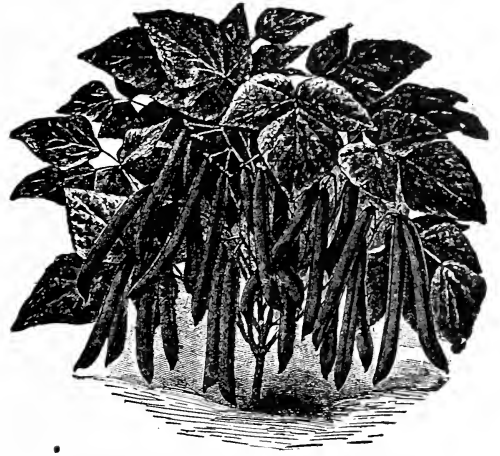
Giant Stringless Green Pod—This variety is superior to any other green-podded Bean. It is positively stringless, and ripens fully a week earlier than the Valentine. The pods are perfectly round, meaty and finest quality. Time 32 days. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 60c; pk. \$4.00.

***Improved Royal White Kidney**—Excellent either for shelling when green or baking when ripe. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.50.

Late Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—This is the old stand-by; much prized for canning and pickling. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c; pk. \$5.00.

Navy or Pea Bean—This is the best yielding field Bean grown. More acres planted to this variety than any other. Three pecks will plant an acre. Pkt. 5c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00.

Marrowfat—Large Plump Bean, the old stand-by Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.50.



Giant Stringless Green-Pod Bean.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Haricots a Rames (Fr.); Stangenbohnen (Ger.); Fiquoli (Ital.).

Less hardy than the Bush Bean, and should be planted later, when the ground is warmer. Plant the seeds in slightly raised hills 3 or 4 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. The Limas are especially tender, and the rule for late outside planting with them is rigid. Pains-taking cultivators, who are usually the most successful, plant them eye downward, after setting stout poles for every hill. All sorts of late-ripening Pole Beans are benefitted by pinching the tips of the vines back when they are about 5 ft. high. A quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills; a quart of smaller sorts about 200.

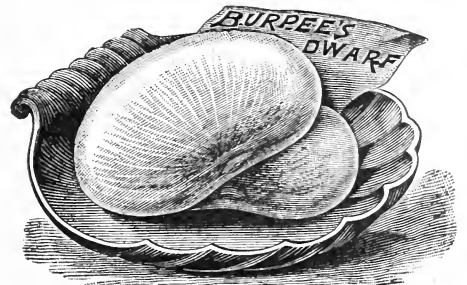
Early Golden Cluster Wax—Early and productive; pods 6 to 8 inches long; very showy and golden yellow; a fine sort for pickling in the fall. Per pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c.

Kentucky Wonder—A snap Bean of wonderful growth, pods grow in clusters, are nearly a foot long, round and pulpy. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 70c.

Early Leviathan Pole Lima—This is the very earliest. It will not only give large Lima Beans earlier than any other strain, but is also extremely productive. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.

Burpee's Fordhook Bush Lima—Fordhook Bush Lima has an ideal bush growth, and bears tremendous crops. The Beans are ready for use fully three weeks earlier than any other of the Pole Lima varieties. The plump, well-filled pods are twice as large as those of the Dreer's Bush, while the Beans are also twice the size, pods measuring 4 to 5 inches, containing four to five large Beans. Price: Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c.

"Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima—The pods are truly enormous in size—bear abundantly and well filled with handsome Beans, which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima—and fully eight days earlier. When shelled are greener, sell quicker, and are the money makers for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 80c.



Fordhook Bush Lima.

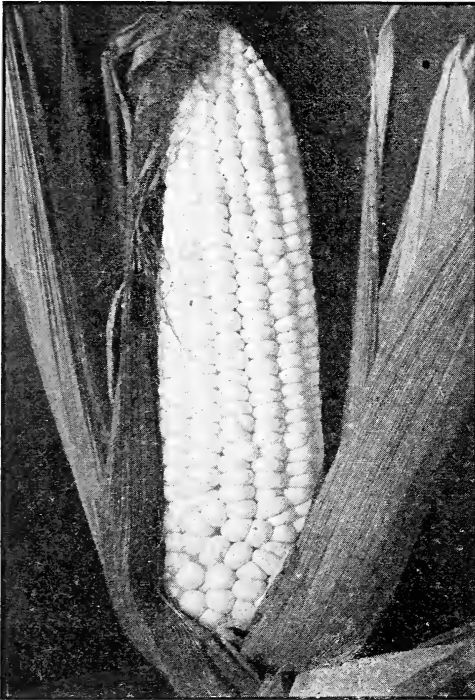
ALL PACKETS OF BEANS CONTAIN 3 OZ.

CORN

Mais (Fr.); Welschkorn (Ger.); Grano Trrco (Ital.).

One Quart Will Plant 200 Hills. Eight to Ten Quarts for an Acre in Hills.

CULTURE—Seed of the sweet varieties is liable to rot if planted in wet or cold ground. Yet if we have an early warm spell in spring, it may pay us to take some risks. Often the plants, when once up, will escape injury by a belated light frost. Plant in warm soil, making the rows 3 feet apart for the dwarfer early sorts, and 4 feet apart for the taller late sorts. Hills to be 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows. For succession plant every two weeks up to July 15.



Golden Bantam.

Premo—The earliest Sweet Corn on earth. Ready for market 60 days after planting. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00; bu. \$12.00.

Mammoth White Cory—Early as the Red, but has larger ears and white grain. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

Golden Bantam—Early Sweet Corn, comes in after the Early Cory's, and is yet the most delicious Sweet Corn grown. Some of our customers only plant this. Make a planting every two weeks throughout the season, about July 20th making the last. Planting our stock will always grow. Double tested. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00; bu. \$12.00.

Kendal's Early Giant Sweet Corn—Gardeners report the corn ready for use in 60 days grown on sand and 72 days on heavy clay. The ears grow to a tremendous size, measuring 8 to 10 inches long. When first in market it is sold for evergreen. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

Burpee's Early Howling Mob—Is ready for use only three to five days later than the Extra Earlies, but the ears are much larger, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter that it should really be compared with the second early sorts. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

Black Mexican—One of the sweetest, grains black when ripe. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

Early Evergreen—A true Evergreen, just like Stowell's Evergreen, but ten days earlier. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25.

Stowell's Evergreen—The old stand-by. Nothing better for main crop. This and Golden Bantam are the two ideal corns for home gardening. Pkt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25; bu. \$8.00.

Country Gentleman (New)—Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernals of pearly whiteness; this is considered the finest Sweet Corn of all; the quality is delicious; try it Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

ALL PACKETS OF CORN CONTAIN 3 OZ.

ASPARAGUS

Asperges (Fr.); Spargel (Ger.); Esparrago (Ital.).

Sow 5 lbs. per Acre for Roots, or 1 oz. to a 100 ft.

Asparagus grows easily in almost any good soil, but best results are obtained in well-enriched, deeply-dug, sandy loam. A well-cared for bed improves with age, and lasts for many years. It may be established from seed, but much time is saved by planting roots. Seed should be sown thinly in early spring in rows 1 foot apart. Thin out the weakest plants, so the remainder will be 4 inches apart. When 1 year old transplant in the permanent bed in rows 3 ft. apart, 8 to 10 inches deep, setting the roots 1 ft. to 1½ ft. apart, from where it can be cut three years later. Remember you cannot over fertilize Asparagus.

Palmetto—Early, prolific and best for home gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

Bed of Asparagus.



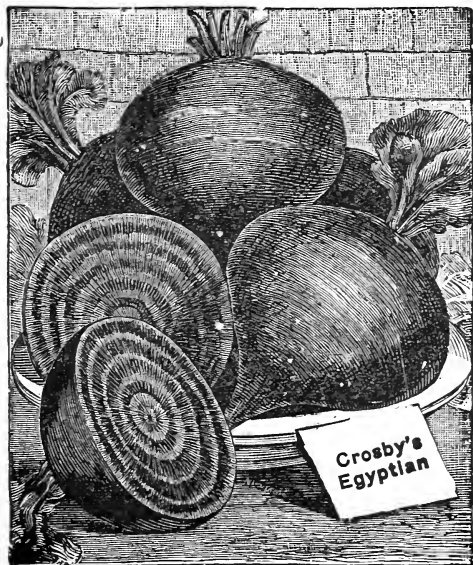
NOTICE—All Beet prices should be:
1 oz., 15c.; one fourth lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.75

Beets, have drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and can be put in good shape. Or seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and transplanted to open ground, to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in rows. For succession sow at intervals until middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds per acre, will sometimes work wonders.

Crosby Improved or Egyptian—Forty-one days. The earliest Beet in the market, dark blood red; quality the best; the very best for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Eclipse Blood Turnip—Forty-five days. Very early, round, smooth, dark red; has small top, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Detroit Dark Red—Fifty days. A choice variety of early Turnip Beet. The tops make an upright growth, thus allowing of planting in close rows, a valuable feature where space is limited. The Beet is somewhat globe shape, skin deep blood-red and flesh rich red, zoned with a darker shade. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Giant Lucullus Spinach Beet.

Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus (See cut)—The leaves of the Swiss Chard are used as greens, cooked in the same manner as Spinach, and the larger ribs are prepared like Asparagus, in which manner they are delicious. "Giant Lucullus" is the largest and best variety of Swiss Chard, and you should not fail to plant at least one long row in your garden this spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

MANGELS or Cattle Beets



Mangel Wurzel

CULTURE—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the variety cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about two feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about two inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Six to eight pounds of seed will sow an acre. Mangels delight in deep, rich soil, so plow well.

Mammoth Prize Long Red—The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; this is the best for deep soil. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Tankard or Golden Tankard—Best and most popular for dairy farming; said to contain a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Sugar Beet—Wanzleben's largest yielding and best variety for sugar making; flesh white and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Special prices on Mangels in Quantities.
State your wants.

CABBAGE

Chou pomme (Fr.); Kopf Kohl (Ger.); Cavolo Cappuccio (Ital.).

One Ounce will produce 1,500 Plants. Quantity to transplant one acre, one-half pound. Our Seed is grawn from selected heads, and saved from Center Shoots.

CULTURE—Seeds sown in hotbed or green house about February 15 will give plants large enough to transplant into hotbeds about March 10. Set them 2 or 3 inches apart each way, and as soon as they become well established remove the glass part of the day to harden them for final transplanting into the open ground, increasing the exposure daily until April 10 or 20, when the final transplanting may be made. Plants for this early crop need not stand further apart than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. For late crops, sow seeds in April or May, and transplant to the open ground when large enough, setting the plants up to the first leaf, and 2x3 feet apart. It is important that the plants should not stand thick in the seedbeds, as this would induce weak, slender plants. To insure large, solid heads of Cabbage, the soil must be plowed deep and made very rich with well-rotted manure, or heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer. Cabbage is a rank feeder, and it pays well to have lots of fertility.

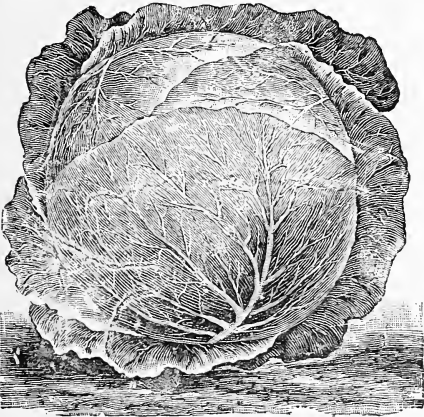
To destroy the green worm, that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take 1 ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 parts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains and the new broods appear. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine, air-slacked lime or tobacco dust, or Slug Shot, over them as soon as they appear above the ground. To avoid club root, change the seed bed. Dusting with tobacco dust, insect powder, etc., or splashing with hot soapsuds, especially Whale-Oil Soap solution, are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests attacking plants of the Cabbage.

CABBAGE (Continued).



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Our records show this grand Cabbage from Holland to be one of the best either for an early or second early sort. The heads are frequently twice as large as the Old Early Flat Dutch, and weigh three times as much. The large solid heads, fine ribbed and of first quality. The globe-shaped outer leaves are very small, and do not crowd when closely planted. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

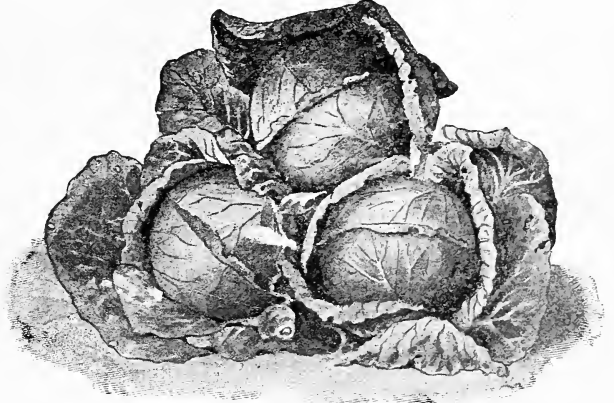


Copenhagen Market.

Savoy Cabbage—They are particularly adapted to private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

Marvin's Savoy Sabbage—This is undoubtedly the best Savoy or Curly Cabbage to grow. Large solid heads, a sure cropper, and one of the finest flavored on the market. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

Eraly Dark Red Zenith—Solid, thin-ribbed heads of medium size and exceedingly dark red color, and very few leaves in proportion to the head. This new sort will take the place of all early sorts when better known. It is one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.



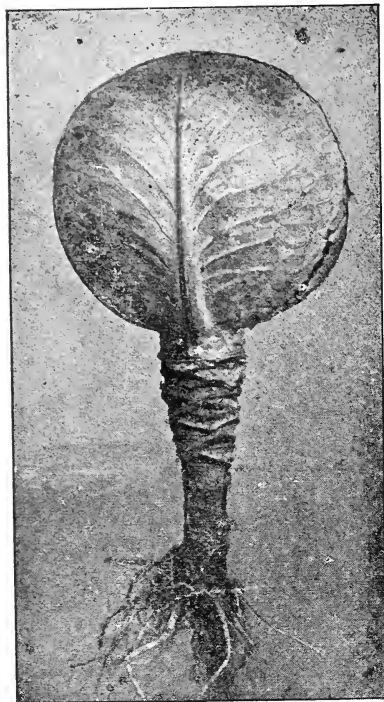
Glory of Enkhuizen.

Copenhagen Market—Has surely come to stay; it is the earliest round-headed Cabbage yet introduced. Plants vigorous but compact, averaging 8 lbs.; it is ready for the market in this section by July 1st. This is another good Cabbage from Denmark. Price, per pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

All-Season—Almost as early as Early Summer; heads larger and quite thick through; good for early and late crops. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

Select Large Late Flat Dutch—An excellent keeping variety; more extensively grown for main crops than any other sort. Heads large, broad, roundish flat, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

CABBAGE (Continued).



True Danish Roundhead.

plants are heading, and light dressings of nitrate of soda and potash are of much help. Set plants 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. When heads have formed and are hard, they should be blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying with raphia, or strips of soft cloth. For late Cauliflower, to mature during the pickling season (August 15th to October 10th), start plants in open ground like late cabbages, and handle them like that crop.



Brussels Sprouts.

and the flavor is delicious, being very mild, and it is excellent for salad, or cooked like asparagus. Sow seed after July 1st, and give plenty of room to the plants, setting in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 45c.

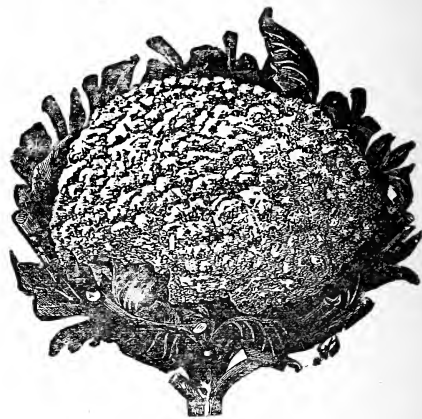
Danish "Roundhead"—Danish grown Seed). An earlier shorter stemmed type of the famous Danish "Ballhead." The original Danish "Ballhead" Cabbage has become very popular with market growers on account of the extreme solidity and great weight of the heads as well as for its superior keeping qualities. At the same time, however, there has always been more or less objection to the rather long stem of this variety. For this reason a shorter stem type has been selected and bred up until it is now very uniform. This shorter stem strain has been given the name "Danish Roundhead." Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Choux-Fleurs (Fr.); Blumenkohl (Ger.); Cavol-Fiora (Ital.).

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,800 Plants.

CULTURE—For earliest Cauliflower, raise plants by sowing in hot-bed or greenhouse during January or February, and transplant to flats or cold frames, 2 or 3 inches apart each way. Set in open ground as soon in spring as the land can be put in good order. Soil to be a warm, very rich, fibrous loam, well supplied with Copious water applications during dry weather, especially when the



True Early Snowball.

True Early Snowball—Produces large, handsome heads, measuring 8 to 10 inches across; pure snowy white, close, compact and of the finest quality. The stalks are short, of compact growth, and can be planted closely. It is extra early, a very certain header, and equally good for a late crop. Unsurpassed by any strain offered. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 60c; oz. \$3.50.

Brussels Sprouts

Chou de Bruxelles (Fr.); Rosekohl (Ger.); Berza de Brusels (Ital.).

One of the most delicious vegetables, easy growth. Produces small heads, resembling miniature cabbages. Are used as greens. Very tender when touched by frost. Sow in May and manage as a winter cabbage. In the fall the leaves should be broken down, so that the little cabbages will have more room to grow.

Perfection—One of the best Sprouts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Chinese, or Celery Cabbage

Also called Pe-Tsai, or Cut Cabbage. It does not form a cabbage-head, but when grown to its full size resembles the Cos Lettuce, and the outer leaves may be used during its growth. It is odorless while being cooked, and the flavor is delicious, being very mild, and it is excellent for salad, or cooked like asparagus. Sow seed after July 1st, and give plenty of room to the plants, setting in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 45c.



Danver's Half Long Stump Root.

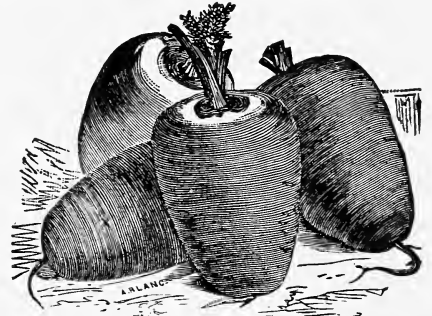
Early Scarlet Horn—A quick grower, and a very fine popular sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Chantenay or Model Carrot—Stump rooted, deep orange; one of the best; largely grown by market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Danver's Half Long Stump Rooted—Very popular; heavy cropper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Ox Heart—Roots short and thick, color deep orange, one of the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

Long Orange Imp.—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



New Or Heart Orange.

CARROT

Carrotte (Fr.); Mohrruben (Ger.); Carota (Ital.).

One ounce will sow 100 ft. of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

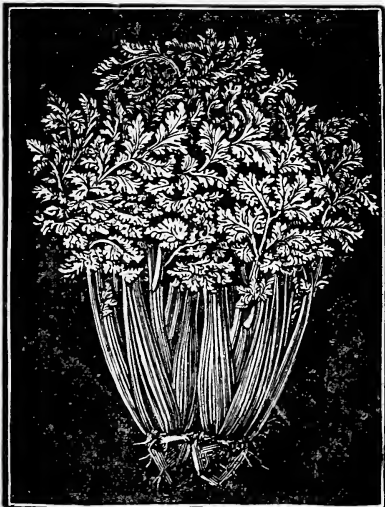
CULTURE—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good light and well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop, which preferably should have been well fertilized the previous year, as fresh manure often causes the roots to grow pronged and misshapen. For field culture sow in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crop cover ½-inch deep, and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¾-inch deep and thin to 4 inches. Carrot seed is slow to germinate. Sow a sprinkling of Radish with Carrot, so you can see to work the rows early.

CELERY

Celeri (Fr.); Sellerie (Ger.); Sedano (Ital.).

One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 5,000 plants; half-pound sufficient for on acre.

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in March or in open ground in April. See that no weeds infest the seed bed; when 3 inches high transplant in a bed outdoors in rows 3 inches apart each way; let them remain there until July, when they should be planted where they are to mature, in rows 3 feet apart, 6 inches apart in the row.



Golden Self-Blanching.

California Easy Blanching—A splendid first early variety, being ready in October, producing enormous thick stalks, which are very crisp. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Golden Self-Blanching—An early, beautiful, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich golden yellow, with little yellowish-green outer leaves. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Giant Pascal—One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden-Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good qualities of its parent superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp, and of a rich, nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Golden Heart—This variety comes in for use at Christmas, and keeps well into the spring. The stock is short, stocky and very nutty. The heart or inner stalks are a rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Winter Queen—Grows a very thick, solid and heavy stalk and has a large heart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



Giant Prague.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery

(Knollen Sellerie.)

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants in moist, rich soil in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of the vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

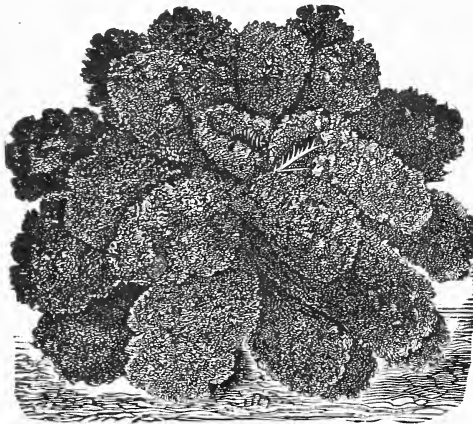
Giant Large Smooth Prague—We have found this to be a great improvement on some of the older sorts; the root is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger celery odor than other sorts; used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Also excellent for salads. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

KOHL-RABI

Chou Rave (Fr.); Kohl-Rabi (Ger.); Cavolo rapa (Ital.).

One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

For an early crop start in a hotbed and treat the same as early Cabbage. For winter use sow the middle of June. The stems just above the ground swell into a bulb, resembling a Turnip.



Dwarf Green Curled Kale.

Early White Vienna—The flesh is white and tender. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c.



White Vienna.

Kale or Borecole

Chou Vert (Fr.); Grun Kohl (Ger.); Cavolo Verde (Ital.).

One ounce will sow a drill 150 ft. long; 3 lbs. will sow an acre.

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and make excellent greens for winter and spring use, and are improved by frost. Sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use, sow in September, and protect during the winter.

Dwarf Green Curled—Plants dwarf and compact; leaves numerous; bright green; so beautifully curled it resembles parsley. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.

EGG PLANT

Aubergine (Fr.); Eierpflanze (Ger.); Petonciano (Ita.).

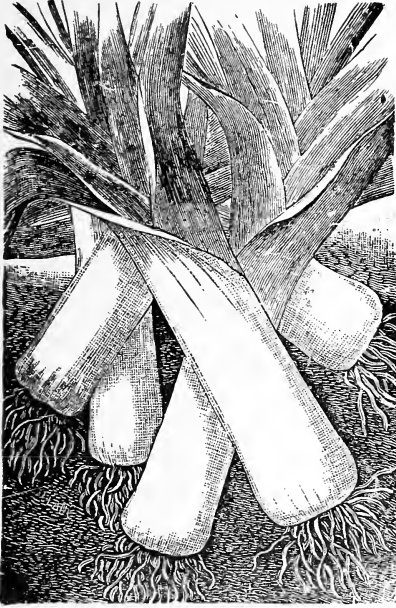
One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Sow the seeds in hotbeds early in March, transplant to small pots and plunge them in the same beds; this is to make them strong and stocky. They should not be planted out until May or June, when the weather becomes warm and settled, as cool nights and wet weather will check their growth. Set the plants in rows 3 feet apart each way, and give them thorough cultivation, drawing the earth up to the stems, when they are about a foot high. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary, as the seed does not germinate freely without strong and uniform heat. An ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants.

Black Beauty—An Egg Plant from ten to twelve days earlier than New York Spineless. The fruits are broad, thick, very attractive in form and of good flavor. Its rich, lustrous purple-black color adds to its attractiveness. For the Northern home garden and trucksters' use, it is the most desirable kind. Pkt. 5c and 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.



Black Beauty.



Monstrous Caretan.

LEEK

Poireau (Fr.); Lauch (Ger.); Porro (Ital.).

One ounce of seed will furnish about 2,500 plants.

CULTURE—The Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; it succeeds best in a light but well-enriched soil. Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck, being covered, may be blanched. If fine leeks are desired, the ground can hardly be made too rich.

Monstrous Caretan—The largest variety, often three inches in diameter and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hardy and desirable sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

ENDIVE (Sometimes called Chicory.)

Chicoree (Fr.); Endivien. (Ger.); Indivia (Ital.).

One ounce will sow a row 200 feet.

Sow from June to August in shallow drills, and when 2 inches high thin out so the plants stand 10 inches apart. When fairly well developed tie the plants together at the top with raffia, but do this at a time when the leaves are dry; this is called the blanching process.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle) — Leaves broad, light green, nearly plain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Improved Green Curled—An improvement, producing a larger head and more leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

CUCUMBER

Concombre (Fr.); Gurken (Ger.); Cetriolo (Ital.).

One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills; 2 or 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE—For general crop sow from about the first to the middle of May in rich, mellow, warm soil. Use a shovelfull of well-rotted manure in each hill; cover one-half inch wide with fine earth. On this sow the seed, about eight to ten seeds to a hill; cover one-half inch deep with earth and press down. When danger from bugs is past, thin out to four plants to a hill. For pickles, plant from June to middle of July. Always pick the fruit when ready, even if not needed, otherwise the productiveness of the vines is destroyed.

Early Fortune—The finest type of White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease-resistant; fruits nine inches long, slightly tapering; flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds; color rich, dark green, which does not fade when shipped a long distance. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

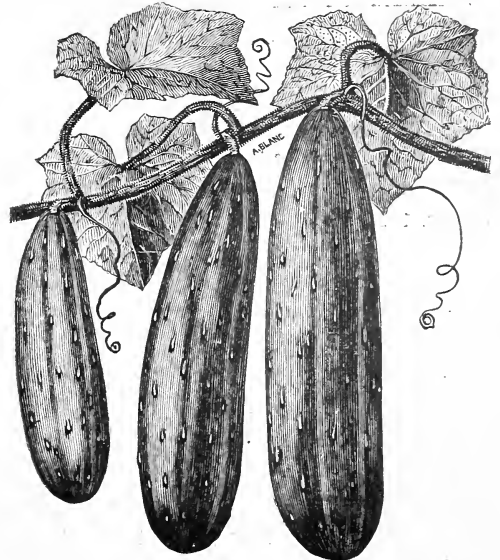
Davis' Perfect—An extra long, dark green type of White Spine; retains its color and good qualities long after being picked. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Snow's Pickling—An early maturing, very small, dark green cucumber; cylindrical square ended, and very popular with many growers. We believe the seed we offer meets in all respects the requirements of those who want an ideal bottle pickle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Everbearing—This is a valuable variety, producing Pickles and Cucumbers until frost kills the vines. It is very productive; fruits of all sizes will be found on the vine at same time; size is small and well adapted for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; l. \$1.40.

Nichol's Medium Green—One of the most popular pickling sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Green—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Early Fortune.

LETTUCE

(Lattich oder Garten Salat, Ger.).

CULTURE—Lettuce, to be at its best, should be grown rapidly, hence the soil should be made as rich and fertile as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. Sow the seeds in hotbeds or flats during February or early March, pick the young seedlings out in flats or cold frames several inches apart each way, and, as soon as a nice rich, warm spot can be prepared in open ground in spring, transplant the well hardened plants in rows a foot apart, allowing 8 to 12 inches space between the plants in the row. For succession sow thinly in open ground, and thin the plants to 5 or more inches apart. The above is the best way to grow Head Lettuce or large stalks. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seeds thickly in rows or broadcast. One ounce will sow 100 square feet of drill.

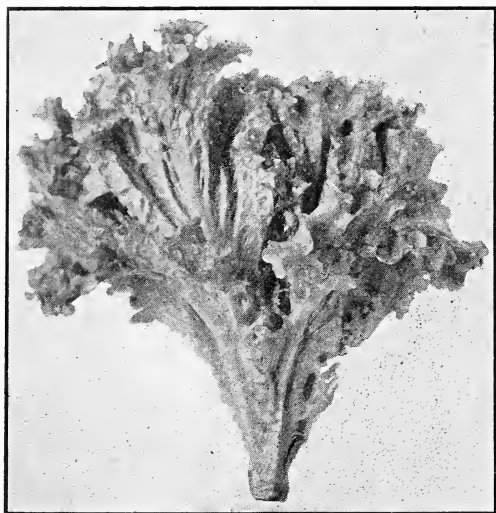
Grand Rapids—One of the best for forcing or outdoors planting. Has light green, curly leaves, and when quickly grown very tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the most popular sorts. It forms large, loose leaves; very tender, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

May King Lettuce—A decidedly superior early heading sort. Grown under glass this variety matured a large, handsome, light green head, practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors May King proved entirely satisfactory, and the earliest of all to form a marketable head. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Big Boston—A most desirable sort, either for forcing or outdoor planting. It always produces large, solid, saleable heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Early Prize Head (Seed White)—This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden. The leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged with brownish red and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



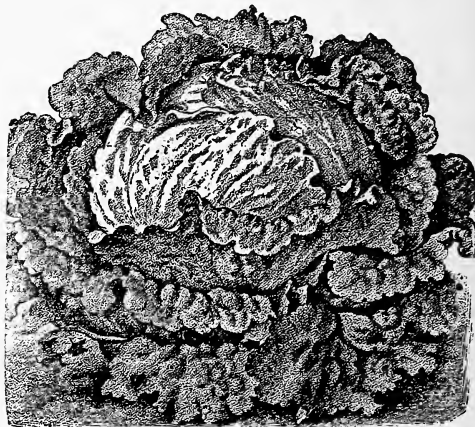
Grand Rapids.

Hanson Improved—Large, well formed heads, very compact and the very best for summer heading out doors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Yellow Butter Head—Dense yellow heads, crisp and tender; good for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Wonderful Header—A very large, late, Cabbage Heading variety, with large, crumpled, dark green leaves, similar to New York Cabbage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Cos Lettuce (Romaine or Italian Lettuce)—Having narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf heads, very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.



May King.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

Gomband (Fr.); Essbarer Hibiscus (Ger.); Ibisco (Ital.).

One ounce will plant a row about 200 feet long.

CULTURE—Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, 2 feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, 3 feet apart and 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable.

Perkins Mammoth Green Pod—One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

COLLARDS

Blatterkohl (Ger.); Chow Coha (Fr.); Cabu (Sp.).

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

CULTURE—Sow seed the same as for late Cabbage plants. The crop of greens may be grown directly in the seed rows, or the plants may be transplanted and set a foot apart in the rows. Best after being touched by frost.

Creole or Southern—Cabbage greens, used as a substitute for Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

MUSTARD

Senf (Ger.); Moutarde (Fr.); Mostazo (Sp.).

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE—In the spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong.

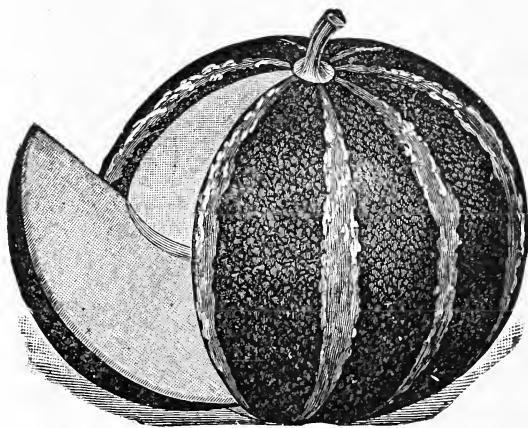
Southern Giant Curled—The true curled leaved variety so popular in the South for spring greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

MELON—Musk

Melon Muscade (Fr.); Melone (Ger.); Popone Melone (Ital.).

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 3 pounds are required for an acre.

CULTURE—Melons thrive best in a light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way for Muskmelons, 8 to 10 feet for Watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed, mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill, and plant in each 12 to 15 seeds; after all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hot-bed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground. Melon vines are subject to the same destructive insect and fungous foes as are cucumber and squash vines. Early and repeated spraying with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture is always advisable for these crops. One gallon land plaster and one tablespoonful of turpentine well mixed, or air-slaked lime, soot or road dust sprinkled lightly over plants, will stop the ravages of insects. Also try tobacco dust; it is a fertilizer as well as an insect destroyer. A few moth balls around the hill will drive the striped bug away.



Emerald Gem.

Emerald Gem—One of the very earliest varieties; fruit small, skin deep emerald-green; flesh a handsome salmon color and very thick; flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Burrell's Gem—Where this melon can be grown and ripened, it out-classes all other sorts. Time of ripening 10 days later than Emerald Gem. Sandy, gravelly soil is the place to grow Burrell's Gem to perfection. The fruit is of medium size, oval shape, slightly ribbed and netted; the flesh is firm, fine grained, a rich and deep yellow. It is the most luscious and sweetest Melon we know of. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Hackensack Extra Early Improved—A selection from and an improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large and fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream, 75 days—Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

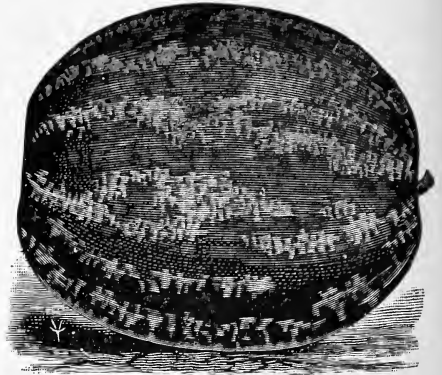
MELON—Water

(Wasser Melone, Ger.)

One Ounce for Thirty Hills, 4 to 5 Pounds in Hills for an Acre.

CULTURE—See directions given under Muskmelons. Watermelons, however, are slightly less subject to "bug" depredation and disease attacks than Muskmelons. At the same time they are more easily hurt by strong spray mixtures, and caution in the use of such mixtures is advisable.

Harris' Earliest—An extra early melon of excellent quality. Fruits exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for northern latitudes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Harris' Earliest.

ONION SEED

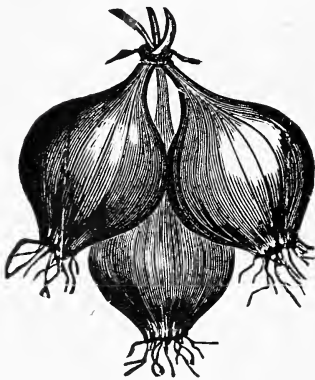
Ognon (Fr.); Zweetel (Ger.); Cipolla (Ital.).

One Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill; 5 or 6 Pounds in Drills for an Acre. For Sets, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

HOW TO RAISE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

CULTURE—For dry (fall) bulbs, select a clean, rich, well-drained and well-manured piece of land, prepare a perfect seed-bed, and sow seed early in spring in drills 15 inches or so apart, using 5 to 6 pounds of fresh seed per acre. Use wheel-hoe and weeders freely, and thin plants to stand at least 2 inches apart in the rows. Pull when tops begin to die down, cure and sell, or store in cool, dry place. For sets, select clean, sandy soil of medium fertility, prepare it well in early spring, and at once sow in drills a foot apart, using 40 to 60 pounds of seed per acre. Gather the sets when ripe, cure and store in a dry, airy place. They may be wintered in a slightly frozen condition, but must be protected from repeated freezing and thawing. In early spring following plant them in shallow drills 12 inches apart, and about 2 inches apart in the drill. By sowing seed of the Spanish type, such as the Prizetaker and Southport Globes, under glass in January, February, or even March, and transplanting in April to open ground 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows, bulbs of immense size may be produced.

ERIE SETS



Finest in any market.

Erie Onion Sets

Are the Finest and Cleanest in Any Market. Why? Because the Seed is Produced by Selecting the Best Bulbs, and the Sets Are All Hand Cleaned.

White Silver Skin Sets—Mild and tender. Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Yellow Danvers—Per qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Fancy Erie Yellow Sets—Per qt., 25c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

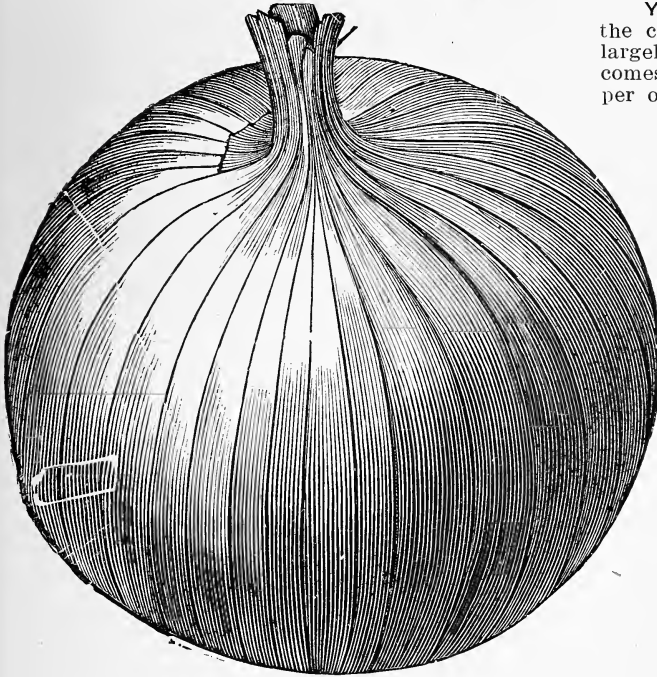
Egyptian or Winter Onion Sets, or Perennial Tree Onion—These are hardy and stay out all winter, and are the first Green Onions for bunching on the market. When once set out, without having the slightest protection, they come up year after year. Per qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00.

Potato Onion, or Irish Multipliers—These multiply in the ground, like Potatoes. The small sets makes large Onions, and the large ones make small sets. Valuable for bunching or an early crop. Light brown skin; mild white flesh. It is the earliest, most vigorous in growth, and easiest to cultivate of all Onions from sets. Once you have these, you always have them; they are better keepers than Onions grown from seed. Per lb., 15c.

Onion Sets—That have been bruised, overheated and roughly handled will not bulb as well as perfect sets. We claim that our Fancy Eries will bulb and produce more large Onions than any sets we know of. Our Fancy Erie Sets (yellow) will not be ready until latter part of March. All other kinds are ready now.

Remember—That you can have a larger percentage of Onions to bulb from sets if you will break out the seed stems as they appear, otherwise they will be scullions.

ONION SEED (Continued).



Yellow Globe, Lake County Strain.

Large Red Wethersfield—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our pedigree strain unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—A large, flat white Onion, of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained; a good keeper; more extensively sown for sets than any other white variety; also a good pickling sort. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00.

White Globe—Pure white color, mild flavor, and equally as good for keeping as the yellow sorts. It is best to dry these Onions in a shady place, where they will get plenty of air. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00.

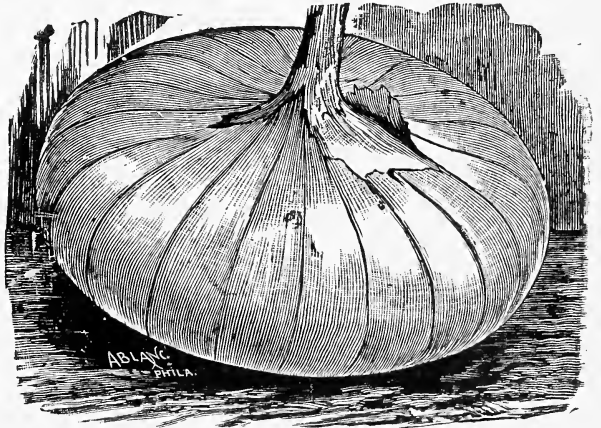


White Pickling.

Yellow Globe, or Lake County Strain—This is the celebrated Yellow Globe, which is grown so largely in Lake County, Ohio, where our seed comes from. It is the best seller and largest crop per of any Onion grown. In shape somewhat of the Southport strain, color bright yellow, with the smallest neck and root of any Onion grown. So well has the stock seed of this strain been selected and bred each season that there are no stiff necks among them. The seed that we offer of this strain is the pure stock true to its name. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.

Ohio Yellow Globe—Finest shape, best color, and yields largest crop of any yellow Onion. The heaviest yield of onions is always obtained from rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

Prizetaker (American Grown)—A very handsome Onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellow brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large sorts. If started very early in hotbeds it will produce a mammoth Onion the first season. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Yellow Strasburg.

Yellow Strasburg, or Yellow Dutch—The great set Onion; the most popular variety for sets, grown largely by market gardeners around Philadelphia. The sets of this variety grow round and plump. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

PARSLEY

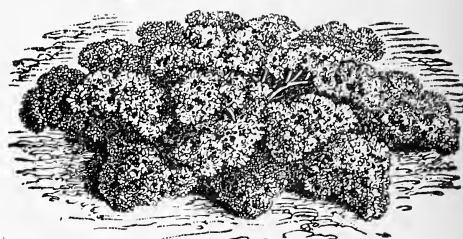
Persil (Fr.); Petersilie (Ger.); Prezzerolo (Ital.).

One Ounce Will Sow a Row 100 Feet Long.

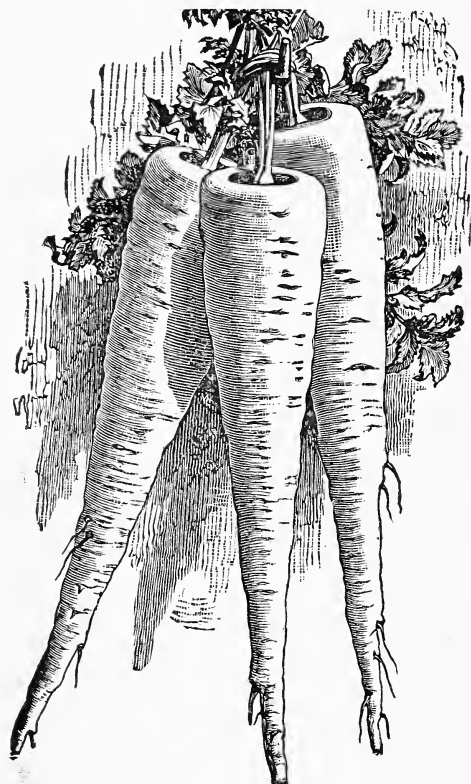
After soaking the seed for a few hours in warm water, it should be sown in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thinned out so the plants will stand 4 inches apart in the row. It takes parsley seed from 3 to 6 weeks ordinarily to germinate, so that a little patience in growing this is necessary. Parsley can be continued over winter, if given a heavy covering of long manure.

Champion Moss Curled—Beautifully crimped and curled. It can be cut the year round. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hamburg, or Rooted—The fleshy roots are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Champion Moss Triple Curled Parsley.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PARSNIP

Panais (Fr.); Pasinake (Ger.); Pastinaca (Ital.).

One ounce will sow a row 150 feet long; 5 lbs. per acre.

Sow early in the spring in drills about 24 inches apart, covering the seed slightly; when the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, then thin out so the roots will develop; cultivate well during the growing season.

Improved Sugar, or Hollow Crown—A very thick, broad-topped root, which makes it lift easily. Flesh is very fine grained and sweet, while the outer surface is smooth and almost white. It yields enormous crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PUMPKIN

Potiron (Fr.); Grosse Kurbis (Ger.); Zucca (Ital.).

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 4 to 6 lbs. for an acre.

CULTURE—The common practice is to drop 2 or 3 seeds in every third or fourth hill in the corn field; but if cultivated on a large scale the seed may be sown in hills 8 feet apart each way, 4 plants to each hill, and otherwise treated in the same manner as recommended for melons or cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines as they will mix.

Sugar Pie Pumpkin—A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Connecticut Field—The common field Pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

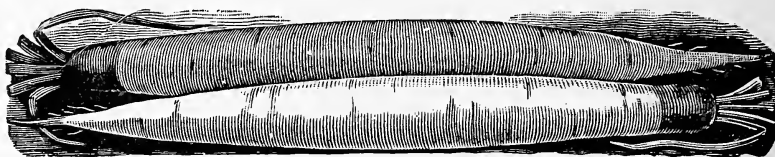
SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Salsifis (Fr.); Hafer Wurzel (Ger.); Salsefia (Ital.).

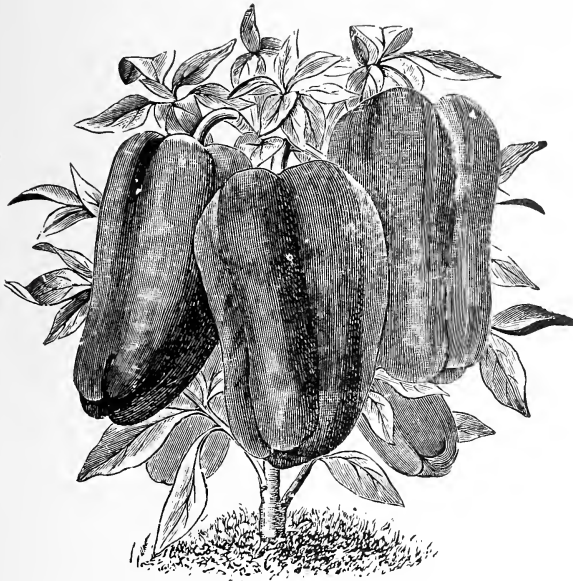
One ounce of seed will sow about 50 feet of drill. 10 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE—When cooked the roots have something the flavor and odor of oysters. They may be boiled, used in soups, or grated and fried as fritters. Culture the same as for parsnips and carrots. Roots are perfectly hardy, and may be left in the ground all winter. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—We consider this the largest and most profitable Salsify in cultivation; roots are two or three times the size of the ordinary Salsify, and of more agreeable flavor. Pkt., 5c and 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.



PEPPER

Piment (Fr.; Pfeffer (Ger.); Peperone (Ital.).

One ounce produces 1,200 plants.

Sow the seed in a hotbed or window box about March 1st. Transplant to the open when all danger from frost is over. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 15 inches in the row.

Landreths' Extra Early Red Mammoth—A showy, deep scarlet fruit of the same color as Ruby King, but shorter and of far greater diameter, somewhat similar to the Chinese Giant, but two weeks earlier than the Chinese Giant and almost as large when ripe. This variety is ripe when the Ruby King is still a solid green. In flavor it is very mild, and in every way desirable as an early mammoth sweet pepper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Giant Crimson Pepeer—The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Ruby King—Bright red pods, about 5 inches long and 3 or 4 inches thick; mild and pleasant in flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.

Long Red Cayenne.—Pods long, slender bright red, very sharp. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Red Chili—Used for making pepper sauce. Pods small, conical, scarlet; pungent; plants very fruitful. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

SPINACH

Epinaud (Fr.); Spinat (Ger.); Spinaccio (Ital.).

One Ounce for 100 Feet of Drill; Thirty Pounds for an Acre. Special
Prices Given on Spinach in Quantities.

CULTURE—For spring and summer use, sow either broadcast or in drills as early as the ground can be worked. The fall sowing is the main one with our market gardeners, which is done from August to September, and by careful attention they have it in marketable condition throughout the entire winter and spring. If the land is dry, the seed should always be rolled or tramped in, for if the soil is loose the hot air shrivels the seed, so that it will not germinate. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

New Victoria Spinach, or Long Standing—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and of the finest quality. Victoria is the best sort for early spring sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Bloomdale Savoy Leaved—A heavy cropper of fine quality; succulent leaves, curled and wrinkled like the true Savoy Cabbage; this is one of the best for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

New Zealand—This sort is grown to supply the place of the ordinary Spinach during the hottest months of the year, or in dry, arid, localities where the ordinary Spinach does badly. The leaves are eaten boiled like those of the other kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c.

RADISH

Petit Rave (Fr.); Rettig (Ger.); Ravenelli (Ital.).

One Ounce to 100 Feet of Drill. 8 to 10 Pounds for an Acre.

OUR STOCK OF RADISH SEED IS THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PROCURED.

CULTURE—To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow quickly; whenever growth is checked by drought or cold weather, they become tough and pithy. Rich, light, sandy soil suits them best. For the forcing crop, sow beds in hotbeds in rows 5 or 6 inches apart, and thin the plants as the ground becomes warm. Seed of winter varieties should be sown in mid-summer.

New Saxa Radish—The earliest of the forcing Radishes; will produce Radishes size of a copper cent in 16 days. Round, bright scarlet and with the smallest possible top. This will take the place of all others when better known, for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

RADISH (Continued).



Vick's Scarlet Globe.

White Icicle—The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring, the Radishes are ready for use in 20 to 25 days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowings in the open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Cincinnati Market—Best long scarlet short top; extra early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

White Chinese—Half long stump rooted; finest Fall Radish grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Persian Coal Black, New Sort—Long stump rooted, color shiny black, flesh white, tender and crisp; one of the best winter sorts we ever had. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

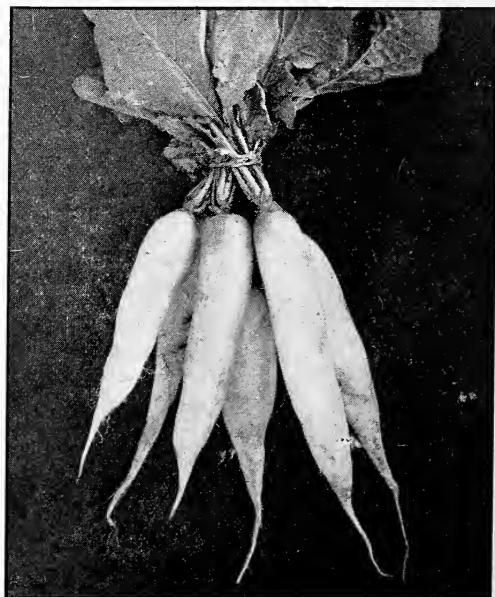
China Rose—Bright rose color; flesh firm. One of the best for winter use. Half-long in shape, with a scarlet blunt tip. Winter Radishes should be cultivated more extensively than what they are. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

Vick's Scarlet Globe—Those who like crisp little red Radishes that come so early will be pleased with this variety. The Radishes grow globular in shape, and are of a most brilliant cardinal-red color. It will stand considerable heat; therefore it is a quick forcer, and the quality is fine, being crisp and tender. It is by far the best variety for forcing, and also does well in open ground, thus making it an extremely valuable and desirable sort for planting in the home garden and for market gardeners' use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Rosy Gem Scarlet Turnip White Tip—Produces a small round root, with bright scarlet top and a clear white circle on tip, just above and including the slender tap root. So popular is the Scarlet Turnip White Tip that special strains have been offered under many names; our stock is equal to the best offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, white tipped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

Brightest Long Scarlet—This is the earliest long Red Radish and the handsomest. It resembles the "Long Scarlet" in shape, but is brightest scarlet color, with long snowy-white tips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.



White Icicle.

SQUASH

Courge (Fr.); Speisse Kurbis (Ger.); Zucca (Ital.).

One Ounce Will Plant 20 to 50 hills; 3 to 4 Pounds are Required for an Acre.

CULTURE—Squash seed should be planted about the same time and in much the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons. The hills should be 9 feet apart each way, slightly elevated and highly manured. Bush varieties may be planted closer together. Use plenty of seed, as the bugs will destroy some plants.



Chicago Warty Hubbard.

Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—A standard summer variety; good either for home or market gardeners; large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Double the size of the ordinary Crooknecks and very warty, but similar in other respects. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Warty Hubbard—This strain, without doubt, grows the finest Hubbard in existence. The wartiness indicates a very hard shell, which is one of the features in a long-keeping Squash; it also denotes extra choice quality—the harder and more warty the shell of a Hubbard Squash is the more delicate and sweet the flesh will be found to be. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.

TURNIP

Navet (Fr.); Herbst Ruben (Ger.); Navone, Rapa (Ital.).

One Ounce of Seed for 100 Feet Drill; 2 Pounds per Acre, Broadcast.

CULTURE—The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. For an early crop, sow early in the spring in drills about a foot apart, or broadcast and thin out. For a general crop, sow from the first of July to the last of August, and thin out the plants to eight or ten inches. Should the crop be destroyed harrow the ground immediately and sow again.

Early Purple Top Straped Leaves—One of the old stand-bys. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Red Top White Globe—Extra early; most popular sort grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.

Long White, or Cow Horn—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Laing's Improved.

RUTABAGA or Swede Turnip

CULTURE—The same as for Turnips, only have to be sown earlier for main crop.

Laing's Improved Yellow Purple Top—The finest for this section. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

White Russian—White Skinned; very sweet and desirable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

TOMATO

Pomme d'Amour (Fr.); Liebes Apfel (Ger.); Pomo d'oro (Ital.).

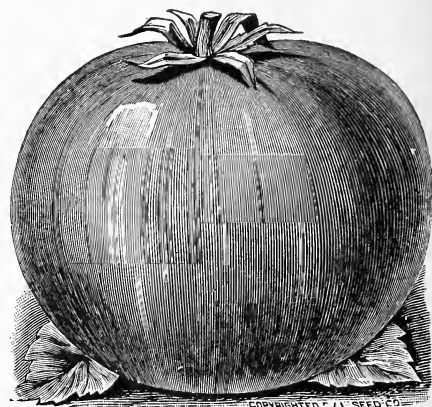
Sow in the house or hotbed about March 1st, transplant when 3 inches high, and again later to produce vigorous specimens. Set plants outdoors about May 1st in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches in the row or in hills 4 feet apart each way. Properly grown, tomato plants should be supported. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, one-half pound to acre.

Earliana—The earliest and and best of the very early Tomatoes; very productive for an early sort; fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid, and produced in clusters in center of plant; color bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

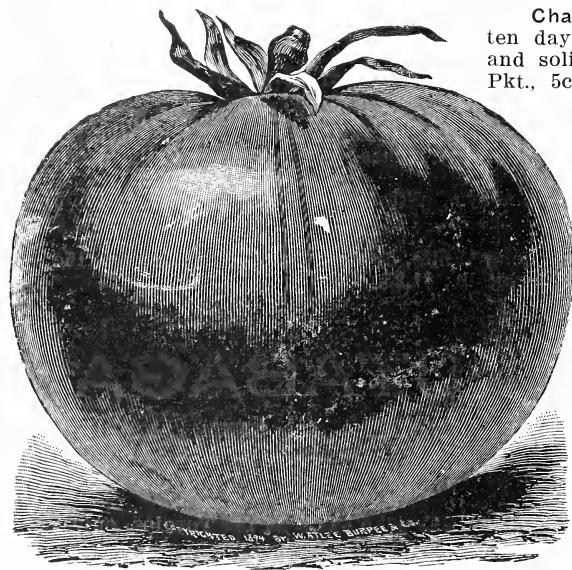
Bonny Best—About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel; fruit somewhat smaller, very smooth and uniform, and produced in clusters in center of plant; ripens uniformly and is very productive; color bright red. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

John Baer—An early, productive, red Tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. We have a splendid, uniform stock of this variety. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

June Pink—In habit of growth, productiveness and size of fruit identical with Earliana, differing only in having purple fruit; the best extra early purple or pink-fruited variety. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Spark's Earliana.



Chalk's Early Jewel.

Chalk's Jewel—An exceptionally fine early variety, about ten days later than Earliana; fruit uniformly smooth, round and solid; color crimson; a good canning sort for the North. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Dwarf Champion—Of a distinctly dwarf, compact, upright growth; fruits smooth, solid and medium size; color pink; quite early. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Dwarf Stone—The best of the dwarf Tomatoes; fruits large, smooth, round, very solid and of a deep scarlet color. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Dwarf Giant—A dwarf type of the true Ponderosa; very meaty, of rich purple red, gigantic size, a fine shipper. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Burpee's Trucker's Favorite—The choicest large-fruited Tomato, of a beautiful purplish-red color; comes highly recommended. It is a main crop variety, maturing at same time as Ponderosa Stone, etc. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Ponderosa, the Beef Steak Tomato—A purple-fruited Tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Golden Queen—Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid; color golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; pkt., 10c.

Preserving Tomatoes—The following small-fruited varieties are used for making preserves, and are also quite ornamental while growing in the garden: Red Plum, Yellow Plum. Each 5c per pkt.

HERBS

(Kuechen Kraeuter, Ger.)

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—Sow early in April or May, in a sheltered, well-prepared spot in the open ground, either broadcast or in shallow drills about seven inches apart. Thin out the plants thus raised, and keep clear from weeds. A few sweet aromatic and medicinal herbs are very valuable for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly on a dry day, as they come into full blossom, then dry quickly and pack closely, entirely excluding the air. Label each sort.



Chervil (Kerbel, Ger.)—Used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt., 10c.

Dill (Dill, Ger.)—Used mostly for flavoring pickles. Pkt., 10c.

Cress, or Pepper Grass (Kresse, Ger.)—The leaves form excellent spicy spring salads. Sow thickly in shallow drills early in spring, and at intervals, as it soon runs to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Sage (Salbei, Ger.)—Highly aromatic; most useful. Pkt., 10c.

Summer Savory (Bonekrant, Ger.)—Used as a culinary herb, also largely for pickled beans, etc. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Marjoram (Mairohm, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.

Thyme (Thymian, Ger.)—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c.



Popular Choice Flower Seeds

My Flower Seed is the Cream of the Flower Kingdom, the Selection of Each Kind is the Very Best of its Class. We Only Handle the Popular Sorts, Such as is Used Mostly for Bouquets.

Flowers are divided into three classes:

1. **Annuals**—Plants that grow, bloom, raise seeds and die the same year.
2. **Biennials**—Which generally do not bloom until the second year and then die.
3. **Perennials**—Which bloom the second season, but last several years, and may be propagated by the division of the roots.

Annuals are only sown in the spring, but Biennials and Perennials can be sown in late summer, wintered over, and, by so doing, gain one year's time. These two kinds of plants can, on the approach of winter, be potted and carried in the house, where they will bloom through the winter.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Alyssum—(Little Gem)—Of dwarf, compact habit, each plant covering a circle 15 to 30 inches in diameter. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring until late in autumn. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. A great variety of beautiful colors. Height 1 foot. Mixed. Per pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

Asters—No family of plants bear such distinct marks of progress as the Asters, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. Hardy annuals as follows:

Giant Branching Comet Asters—These are the finest Double Asters we know of. Start to bloom medium early until late in the fall. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. The plants are of healthy and luxuriant growth, about 2 ft., each bearing 25 to 40 flowers. Bedded out, they are exceedingly showy. Mixed colors per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; oz., 90c. Also in separate colors, White, Shell Pink, Crimson, Purple and American Beauty type. Per pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.20.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)—Camelia-flowered. The blossoms of this variety are of perfect form, large, very double and are produced in the greatest abundance. Choicest mixed, per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Bachelor's Button—Showy annual, of early culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of colors, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)—Showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds of mixed borders and continuing in bloom until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Calliopsis—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

The Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsi)—Plants grow two to three feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, rounded and globular, which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball or scarlet wool. All these branches support numerous laterals, with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage, so that a plant looks like an immense bouquet splendidly arranged and set in the ground. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost; but all continue to expand and glow with a deepening richness of color, a dark crimson scarlet. Per pkt., 15c.

Candytuft—Universally known and cultured, considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds for masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April flowers from July till frost comes. Hardy and easy to cultivate. Hyacinth-flowered, White, Crimson and Lilac. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Castor Benas (Ricinus)—Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high. **Zanzibariensis**—The best sort, per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Carnations—Bloom in four months from seed. Plant vigorous, self-dwarf, neat. If sown under glass in March or April, begin blooming in early summer and yield a brilliant display of flowers until frost. Chabaud's Earliest Mixed Colors, per pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.60.

Canterbury Bells—A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose-shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot. Hardy biennial. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Cock's Comb (Celosia)—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers somewhat resembling a cock's comb; scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant ones. Hardy annuals. Height 1 to 3 feet. Mixed colors, per pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.25.

Cosmos—This plant is of strong growth, having elegant foliage, and for fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in April or May and transplanted to open ground will produce plants 5 to 6 feet high by September, and from then till November will be covered with hundreds of blossoms three inches across, resembling single Dahlias. Early Mammoth Flowering and Late Mammoth Flowering, per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Four O'clock, or the Marvel of Peru—It is easily grown; and is yet one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals. Variegated—Brilliant flowers in rich contrast to the lively gold-striped foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Fox Glove (Digitalis)—Showy and useful plants for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble-shaped, of all colors; new plants may be had by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 90c.

Gysophila (Baby's Breath)—Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, starlike, and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with Sweet Peas. Sow every two weeks for a succession of blooms. Elegant Hardy Annual, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Hollyhock—A great variety of brilliant colors combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of perennials. Height 5 feet. Charter's Double Finest Mixed, per pkt., 10c. Single Mixed, per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—A fine variety of colors, shades of blue, red and others, striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continuously pushing out from the stems and main branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. Mixed Colors, per pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Marigolds (African)—No flower garden seems complete without this old-fashioned plant. The African varieties are tall, usually about 3 feet, while the French are more dwarf; all are desirable. Start the seeds early indoors and transplant 6 inches apart as soon as danger of frost is over. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mignonette—A well-known hardy annual, producing spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will bloom till killed by frost. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Morning Glory—One of the most free-flowering and rapid growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. The beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Hardy annuals; 15 feet. Finest mixed, all colors, per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Imperial Japanese—The flowers are of gigantic size, exquisite variety of colors and magnificent marbled foliage. The flowers measure from four to six inches across. The colors are limitless in variety and very beautiful. Of easy culture, and if sown early will produce magnificently. Choicest mixed, per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Helichrysum (Straw Flower) Monstrosum Fl. Pl.—One of the best of "Everlastings." Exceedingly effective double flowers, making a fine display in beds or borders; they succeed in any rich garden soil; give them plenty of room to develop, planting not closer than 12 inches apart; hardy annuals; 2½ feet. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Pansies, Siegel's Elite Extra Large Flowered—Comprises the very choicest of large flowering varieties. After repeated trials with samples from well-known specialists in Pansy growing, we are satisfied that our Elite Mixture still retains its superiority above all others. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.40; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.50; oz., \$4.00.

Our packets of Pansies contain over 200 seeds.

Petunia—Few plants will make a more showy bed than the Petunias, giving flowers from early summer till fall. Their richness of color, fragrance and continued blooming make them general favorites. It is likewise one of the leading flowers for window display and porch boxes. Finest mixed, per pkt., 5c; per oz., \$1.25.

Double Rose Flowered—Mixed. Making a gorgeous mass of color, remaining open all day. Pkt., 10c.

Pinks, Dianthus (Chinensis)—Annual. Pinks. Flower the same season if seed be sown early. They are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers. Double mixed, per pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Phlox Drummond Grandflower—This beautiful hardy annual has few equals for beds, bouquets, etc. The colors are rich and brilliant and the flowers appear all summer. Our seed is selected with the utmost care; 1 foot high. Finest mixed, per pkt., 5c; oz., 80c.

Portulaca—This well-known annual covers the ground in a carpet-like form of the most vivid colors, and for borders or beds they are very effective. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface and pressed in. Finest Single Mixed—Great Variety. Per pkt., 5c.

Double Rose Flowered—Mixed. Making a gorgeous mass of color. Remaining open all day. Pkt. 10c.

Poppy—A great variety of brilliant colors, and various shapes. Hardy annual. Single and double mixed. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Shirley Poppies (Mixed)—These are marvelous flowers. Petals like shimmery silk. Colors both soft and bright. Satiny-white marbled with rose; also crimson scarlets, rose and pink. Trembling, nodding little beauties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

New Oriental Hybrid Poppies—For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over 6 inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant dazzling scarlet. Their culture is as simple as that of the common garden poppies. One of the most valuable qualities is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, living through winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Brilliant Scarlet, per pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne on long spikes well above the foliage and are of fire red, continuing in flower for a long time. Start early in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart. Tender annuals, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.00; oz., \$3.50.

Salpiglossis—A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest color, blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet. Per pkt., 5c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Baratus)—A well-known and popular flower, which has been improved the last few years, making it a most desirable plant for the garden. The double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, produce a charming effect for beds and borders. Per pkt., 5c.

Stock, Ten Weeks—The Stocks, with their great variety of fine colors and large spikes of beautiful double flowers, are very popular among the Germans, and greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and diversity of color. Double Dwarf, German, finest mixed, pkt., 5c. Intermediate, Large Flowered Double Early, finest mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.

Verbena—The Verbena is one of the most effective bedding plants, and unrivaled in the splendor of its dazzling brilliancy of flowers. They flower continually from spring to late in the autumn, and are always thrifty and free-blooming. Pkt., 5c; oz., 90c.

Zinnia—They are of easy cultivation and one of the most popular and showy plants. The double sorts are nearly as double as the Dahlia, and produce flowers of many beautiful colors. They bloom profusely and constantly from the last day of June until killed by autumn frosts. Seeds can be sown early in the open ground where plants are to flower. The strain we offer are the New Giant Robusta Zinnias, with immense perfectly double flowers. Our assorted colors are beautiful. Per pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.25.

Flower Seeds (Continued).

Kochia Scoparia (Mexican Fire Bush)—A quick growing annual foliage or hedge plant, very easily grown, remarkably symmetrical and attractive throughout summer and fall. It resembles a diminutive fir tree; the foliage is as fine as moss and of a clean, bright color. Early in the fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge, hence one of its names. Hardy annual; two and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Sunflower, Chrysanthemum-flowered—Rich golden-yellow flowers, perfectly double, resembling a Chrysanthemum or Dahlia; 7 feet. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Arcotis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—Easily grown from seed; each plant quickly forms a bush two to three feet across, with distinct silvery-white deeply cut foliage. The daisy-like flowers measure two and a half inches across, and are silvery white, with a sky-blue eye surrounded by a narrow yellow zone. The under part of the petals is of lilac-blue. One of our most attractive annuals. Pkt., 5c.

ORIENTAL CLIMBERS

Cobea Scardens—A climber of rapid growth, valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc.; will cling to any rough surface. In sowing place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil. Large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Echinocystis Lobata (Climbing Wild Cucumber)—A rapid, luxuriant growing annual climber, very useful for quick effects. 30 to 50 feet. Per pkt., 5c.

New Early-Blooming Sky-Blue Moonflower—This strain is the result of a long-continued selection and bursts into full bloom very quickly. Its lovely flowers, of which frequently one hundred and fifty are expanded at one time on the same plant, are from four to five inches across. The color is an exquisite sky-blue, with star-like indentations of a rose color. The vine grows very fast, attains from fifteen to eighteen feet in height, and will be found most useful for adorning trellises, bowers, pillars, walls and balconies. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

— AND —

NASTURTIIUM

ARE THE MOST POPULAR FLOWERS OF TODAY

Nasturtiums—None of the old-fashioned plants deserve their renewal of popularity better than the Nasturtiums, so brilliant and varied in coloring, free in bloom, and picturesque in appearance. Hardy habit growth, even in hottest suns and poor soils; prime favorite for cut flower work and personal adornment. The mixture we offer contains the newest hybrids, as well as the distinct old varieties, all in very best proportion, giving them a marvelous display of colors, carrying from cream-white to the very darkest red tall sorts in the finest mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Nasturtium (Dwarf)—Choicest mixture of all leading colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SWEET PEAS

Siegel's Gilt Edge Mixture—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Spencer Type Mixture—Large Fluted Flowers in best mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Popular Choice Summer Flowering Bulbs



Gladioli.

THE GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is Our Leading Flower.

The Gladiolus is the most satisfactory, the most desirable and the most popular of all garden bulbs. Nothing else of the kind costs so little, and nothing else grows and blooms so readily for anybody and everybody, in any soil or climate. It is, in short, the most satisfactory garden flower, thriving and blooming, as it does, with the least care and attention, and makes a display, which for brilliancy and beauty of coloring, few bulbs can equal and none surpass.

America—The most beautiful Gladiolus grown, soft lavender pink.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant vermilion scarlet, a fine flower.

Baron Hulot—The best Blue Gladiolus.

Prices on the above, first size bulbs: Each, 6c; doz., 60c; 100, \$4.50, postpaid.

Siegel's Rainbow Mixture of Gladioli—Contains a few of all the leading and newer sorts. Price, each, 3c; per doz., 25c; 100, \$1.75, post paid.

CALADIUM

Caladium — Esculetum (Elephant's Ear)—The leaves of this giant plant often attain a length of 3 feet. Very suitable for single plant on lawn, beds or margins of water. Attain great size in a moist situation. Each, 15c; 12 for \$1.50, post paid.



Caladium.

TUBEROSES

True Excelsior Dwarf Pearl—This is a special selection made for many years of the most dwarf, double and full-flowered spikes, and is exceptionally sturdy and dwarf in habit. We offer only choice mammoth size. Twice the size of the ordinary bulbs offered, all 3-year-old bulbs, sure to bloom, each, 6c; per doz., 60c; 25 for \$1.00. Postpaid.

THE BEST DAHLIAS—STRONG FIELD-GROWN ROOTS

All marked (*) are Cactus Dahlias.

***Kriemhilde**—Deep rosy pink, tinting lighter towards the center; a very desirable flower.

***Mrs. George Stevenson**—Clear canary yellow, large flower, one of the best Yellow Cactus.

Jack Rose (Dec.)—Brilliant crimson color of Jack Rose.

Lyndhurst (Dec.)—Brilliant cardinal red.

Miss Minnie McCullough (Dec.)—Soft yellow, shading to bronze.

Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt (Dec.)—Bright cereise pink, large flower.

Sylvia (Dec.)—Mauve pink, shading to white at center; fine cut flower variety.

PRICE—Any of the above, 15c each, 12 for \$1.35, first and second zone; or two Sylvia and one of each of the above, making nine roots, for \$1.25, post paid, first and second zone; by express or freight, 12c each, or \$1.20 per doz.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—Single heads measure 12 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it, and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition better than on almost any other food. **It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry.** Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground, any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It also makes an excellent silage when mixed with corn. This is what a successful dairyman says: "I have mixed sunflower seed in my silage corn for the past five years, and I would no more think of planting a crop for silage without sunflower seed than I would without corn. The first season I planted only part of the field, and I put the part with the sunflowers in the silo last. I began feeding at once, and when the sunflower silage was all gone I fed the clear corn silage. I was milking 10 cows at the time, and I noticed a falling off of about 10 quarts of milk a day when I changed from the corn-sunflower silage to the clear corn silage. I have found that one sunflower every four to six feet is plenty enough when mixed in the corn. The only trouble I ever found was the extra weight to handle in the bundles of corn, for if there are several stalks with large sunflowers in the same bundle they are very top-heavy, and quite hard to pitch with a fork. Besides making good silage and extra fine hen feed, I have found that hogs like the seed head very much, and fatten very fast if fed all they will eat." Price, per pkt., 5c; per lb., 20c; post paid.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass—Was introduced by the United States Government from the Sudan, Egypt, and is no longer an experiment. Every purchaser of this seed from us last year was highly pleased with its results. It was a success in every part of the country, and on every variety of soils.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual, and dies each year like millet, and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit into any system of rotation and affords a change in crop, which is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet, with very small stems, no thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully, and produces an amazing number of stalks from a single root. The hay crop is of great importance; stock prefer it to any other forage, and thrive on it. Produces good crops in time of drouth, and enormous ones in wet seasons.

SEEDING—Sudan Grass should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Seeded in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, 2 to 3 pounds per acre of good seed are sufficient. In rows 18 to 24 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds, and drilled or broadcast 16 to 24 pounds per acre are required. Price, pkt., 5c; 1 lb., 35c; post paid; by express or freight, per lb., 25c.

White Wonder Millet

White Wonder Millet—The seed of this wonderful Millet was brought to this country from China by a Russian soldier, who served in the Japan-Russian war. He recognized the many desirable qualities of this Millet, and brought a little of the seed to this country.

It has been raised in Western Kansas for several years, but this is the first year that it has been produced in sufficient quantities to justify our offering it to our customers.

The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads. The heads of this variety will run from eight up to eighteen inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds.

The yield of White Wonder Millet is very heavy, and this variety will yield fully half again as much as German Millet and some growers state that it will outyield other Millets three to one.

Another very desirable feature is its earliness. White Wonder Millet is much earlier than German Millet, and is almost as early as Siberian Millet.

The foliage is very heavy and the leaves broad, resembling those of corn. It produces an immense amount of excellent fodder, which cures very readily.

On account of the earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the very vigorous growth which leaves the ground clean, we urge all farmers to sow this Millet for Poultry Feed. 1 lb., 25c, post paid; by express or freight, purchaser paying transportation charges, 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

CORN IS KING

AND WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR PURE DOUBLE TESTED SEED

GOOD SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW is always in demand, and for this section one ought to plant the kind that will ripen before frost. One bushel of hard, dry corn is worth three bushels of soft or frosted corn.

If you want lots for fodder, why plant the tall, leafy growing ensilage sorts?

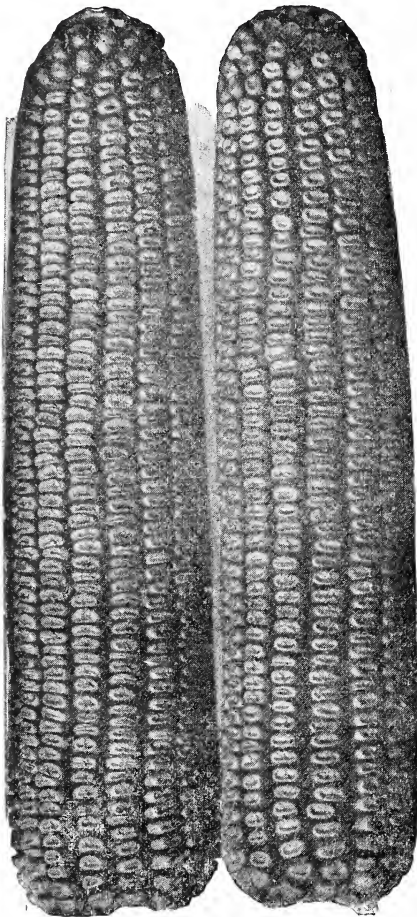
The rule of this house is to put out Corn of only strong germination—the last season proved this to be the case. You might get Seed Corn for less money, but the reliability is worth something. But, for all this, my advice is to test your Seed Corn; not from a sample, but buy the Corn and get it in your possession and test it. If it don't prove satisfactory, make the seller take it back and refund your money. This is what we will do.

Last year we tested and tested, and returned lots of Corn to the grower, who claimed high test for same. The high price was a temptation to the unscrupulous.

Longfellow Eight Rowed Yellow Flint—30 days. Longfellow is safe to plant anywhere in this section, and is a heavy cropper where well grown. Ears 12 to 14 inches long, oftentimes two ears to a stalk. Pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.30; bu., \$4.25.

Hall's Golden Nugget Yellow Flint—90 days. Eight rowed, and is the largest Yellow Flint Corn in cultivation. Extra early, great yielder and a fine sort for the silo, with lots of fodder. Price, per pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.30; bu., \$4.25.

Salsbury's Erie County White Cap—This is the earliest White Cap Yellow Dent we know of. It was the only Corn that ripened in 1917 in Erie County that we know of, fit for seed. We had a nice lot of it put out for seed this season, and it has proved a grain to get ripe latter part of August. This home-grown Corn is much earlier than Western or Southern grown White Cap. We recommend it to those wishing an Early Husking Corn, and to all wishing a well-eared Corn for the silo, where the season is short. Mr. Salsbury reports that this Corn got ripe in 85 days this season. Order early, as our stock is not large. Price, per pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.30; bu., \$4.25.



Salsbury's
Erie County White Cap.

ENSILAGE CORN



Cuban Ensilage Corn.

corn ground, is sweet and tender and greedily eaten by the cattle, horses and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder. Sow at any time from June 1st to July 15th, 12 to 15 pounds per acre in rows, and cultivate the same as corn. If sown broadcast, use 50 pounds per acre. The Early Amber is the best variety and the most used in the North.

Pride of the North—110 days. Our seed of this variety is pure. Planted as late as June 15th, it has fully matured by September 15th. Splendid for ensilage where the farmer wishes it to ear up well with the fodder. Pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.70; bu., \$3.25.

Leaming (Improved Pedigree Stock)—This is an old stand-by; largely grown for silage in this section. Our stock is pure and can be relied upon. Our pedigree stock is especially selected. Pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.70; bu., \$3.25.

Cuban Giant Ensilage Corn—Undoubtedly the best Ensilage Corn to grow in this section. Ten days earlier than any other, and outyields all others. The increased demand each year for this Corn is a guarantee of its good quality, having the creamy quality of the Tuscarora Corn and the growth and rankness of the Red Cob Ensilage. Price, pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

Eureka White Ensilage Corn—True stock from Virginia. This is the tallest and most leafy well-eared variety in cultivation, and therefore for ensilage the best. We especially recommend it to those wanting to fill the silo from a few acres. Price, pk., \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.15; bu., \$4.00.

Early Amber Cane (Sorghum)—Most valuable for dairy cows. The leading dairy farmers of the Northwest generally regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It is only recently, however, that it has come into general use. It can be easily grown on any good

POP CORN

Queen's Golden Pop Corn—The stalks grow 6 ft. high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. Its quality and handsome appearance when popped are very noticeable. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. Price, ears 5c each; 7 for 25c; by mail.

Pure Rice—This beautiful and distinct Pop Corn will give great satisfaction. The stalks grow five feet high, each bearing two or three perfect ears, eight to ten inches long, well filled with handsome rich, amber-colored kernels. It is the only Corn that sells well with the poppers, and if you are going to ship it, is the only kind commission men care to buy. Ears 5c each; 7 for 25c; by mail.

POTATOES

GROWN ESPECIALLY FOR SEED

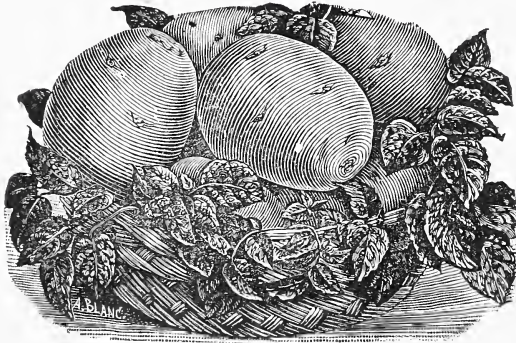
CHANGE YOUR SEED AND GET BIG RETURNS.

By using our Northern Seed, you are assured early maturity, increased yield and vigorous growth. Our stock has been grown from selected seed, and expressly for seed purposes.

We book orders at any time, and fill them in rotation, just as soon as the weather will permit. We will ship at any time when requested to do so, regardless of the weather, but customers must take their own risk.

ONLY DUTY BOUND TO DELIVER WHAT WE AGREE TO.

NOTICE.—Prices are subject to market changes.



Early Ohio.

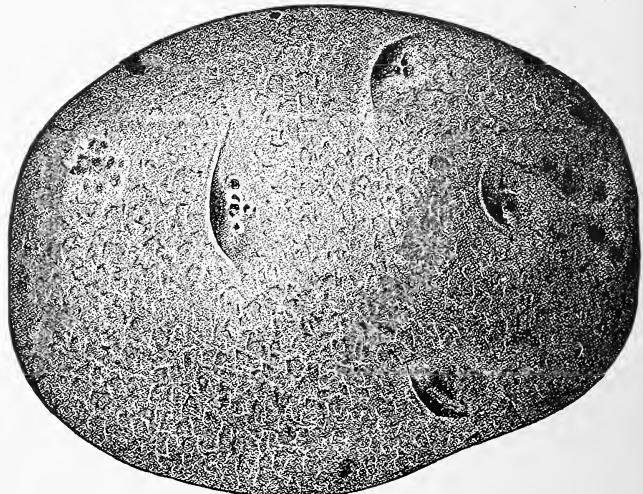
IRISH COBBLER.

A Heavy Cropping Early Potato.

A variety which in recent years has attained immense popularity. In many soils it is as early as, or within a few days of the Early Ohio, and the yield is much superior. Added to the last point, the potato is chunky, white in color, of a medium large size, making it the most attractive variety by far on the early market. The market price, on account of its handsome appearance, is generally better than the Early Ohio. Irish Cobbler does its best on light soils. Our stock this year was grown in the State of Maine, and our customers will find it earlier and more vigorous than stock of different origin. The crop is not large, and as this variety is very popular, we advise ordering early. Pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.30; 1 bu., \$2.50.

EARLY OHIO

Extra Early Ohio—Pure Red River stock, grown in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, the natural home for high-class Potato seed. This standard variety is well known to growers, who find it superior to other strains. It will produce earlier and better yields than native seed, no matter how carefully selected. It is the favorite of large market growers. Pk., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.25.



Irish Cobbler.

WE CAN SUPPLY LATE SEED POTATOES, such as are grown here along the Lake Shore, of Rurals, Carmans, White Giant, Dakota Reds, etc. State your wants.

High Grade Fertilizers

FOR LAWN, GARDEN, ETC.

Sheep's Head Brand Pulverized Sheep Manure

Sheep's Head Brand Pulverized Manure (Thoroughly Sterilized and Immediately Available)—Is the highest and purest grade on the market. It is Nature's own fertilizer, and is the best for lawn, flower and vegetable garden, greenhouse, vinyard, small fruits, etc. It makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure. For use in liquid form, one pound to five gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used with safety daily if necessary.

Golfers—To secure a fine growth of grass in four weeks for putting greens, use the following formula:

Thoroughly mix one-half part of Sheep's Head brand of manure and one-half black loam. Add to this, as desired, up to one-third its weight, a fine sand free from stones. Allow this mixture to stand. Four or five days before using, add grass seed, mix the whole thoroughly and apply on the putting green.

Within four weeks the green will be thoroughly covered with a fine growth of grass that grows firmer and better the more trampled upon. 25 lbs. Sheep Manure will cover 600 square feet; 100 lbs., 2,400 square feet. Price, 1 lb. carton, 15c; 5 lb. carton, 35c; 10 lb. carton, 50c; 25 lb. sack, 90c; 50 lb. sack \$1.50; 100 lb. sack, \$2.75.

Bone Meal (Fine Ground)—Apply 600 to 800 lbs. per acre. Made from raw bone, without any addition of materials. Extensively used for lawns, greenhouses and in any case where a moderately slow acting stimulant fertilizer is wanted. Price, 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., 90c; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Phosphate (High Grade)—For Trucking and Gardening it acts quick. It is specially recommended for all kinds of garden work. Price, 5 lbs., 20c; 10 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

Lime (Hydrated or Powdered)—This is a very fine article for distributing, and should be used freely at the rate of one ton per acre where the soil is deficient in Lime and wants sweetening. Lime is not a fertilizer in itself, but will dissolve and make more available the fertility in the soil; but, if used alone, in time, will exhaust the soil. Price, 10 lb. sk., 25c; 25 lb. sk., 45c; 50 lb. sk., 65c.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food—Is composed of the most powerful and efficient chemicals known to the agricultural chemist. It is a complete Fertilizer for house plants, flowers, etc. Soluble in water, one teaspoonful to gallon of water; 9 oz. package 25c, post paid. By express or freight, 20c.

Japanese Palm Food—For Palms, Rubber Plants and Ferns. Soluble in water. 8 oz. package, 25c, post paid. By express or freight, 20c.

Getting Rid of Ants—Equal parts of sugar and tartar emetic (poison), moistened with water, placed in shallow, small dishes outdoors or in the house will attract ants for two rods. They eat today and are passed to the "great beyond" tomorrow. You can use tartar emetic in ridding trees of aphids that are distributed and nursed by ants. It is dangerous for small children, but not attractive to poultry, dogs or live-stock.

Bisulfide of Carbon—Make holes with a crowbar or pointed stick 1 to 1½ feet deep; In heavy soils 2 feet apart, in sandy soils 3 feet apart; pour ½ cupful in each hole, cover with wet blanket for 2 hours. Caution—Bisulfide of Carbon is highly inflammable.

Strong Carbolic Acid Solution—Poured in ant holes, kills them by contact.

SPRAYING

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

FOR SPRAYING, DUSTING, ETC.

DRY LIME SULPHUR COMPOUND—Used for the control of San Jose Scale and Apple Scab. It excels as both a winter and summer spray—Dissolves instantly in cold or hot water—Sticks like paint—Leaves a fine waxy finish on the fruit—and effects a saving of at least 25 per cent in your spray bills. Price, per lb., 20c. One lb. Sulphur Compound to four gallons of water, for dormant spray, and 1 lb. to 12 gallons of water for summer spray.

BOWKER'S PYROX—Insecticide, fungicide—One spray serves both purposes. With Pyrox it is not necessary to use Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead or Bordeaux Mixture. Used for leaf-eating insects and many blights. This is what a large user says: "We always recommend Pyrox, as we have used it and know that it will kill potato bugs, and in fact, all leaf-eating insects, besides preventing blight on white potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, and other vegetables, as well as yellow rot in sweet potatoes. It will increase the yield of potatoes and tomatoes 25 per cent. It has no equal for apples; it turns them out fancy and fine, besides increasing the yield." Pyrox is also highly recommended for cucumbers, squashes and melons. Price, 1 lb. jar, 40c; makes six gallons of spray.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The Most Effective of All Insecticides—Arsenate of Lead has come to stay, and is fast taking the place of Paris Green. Where once used it will always be used. This chemical is more adhesive than any other sort. We handle it now only in the Dry Powdered Form. Price, ½ lb. can, 30c; 1 lb. can, 50c; 5 lb. can, \$1.75.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Used for Mildew, Black Rot, Leaf Curl, Scale, or other fungoid diseases. One lb. to 6 gallons water. Price per lb., 35c.

FISH OIL SOAP—Used for destroying the San Jose Scale and insects on plants, trees, vines, etc., for washing down the bark of trees, grape vines, etc. Price, ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 25c.

SULPHUR (Flower of Sulphur)—Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants, also scab on potatoes. Now being largely used for lime sulphur wash for scale. Price, per lb., 8c; in 25 lb. lots, 6c lb.

TOBACCO DUST—A sure remedy for green fly, aphids, fleas, beetles, etc. Splendid fertilizers and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Also one of the best and cheapest plants. Price, per lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 50; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

SLUG SHOT—One of the cheapest and best powders for destroying insects, especially on Cabbage. 1 lb. carton, 20c; 5 lbs., 45c.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

1 oz.	-\$0.25	-makes 6 gallons spray
½ lb.	- 0.85-	" 40 to 120 gals. spray
2 lb.	- 2.65-	" 160 to 500 " "
10 lb.	-10.75-	" 800 to 2500 " "

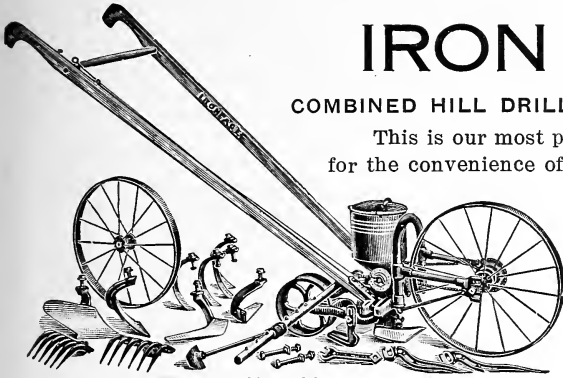


PARCEL POST—"Black Leaf 40" can not be shipped by Parcel Post, being a "poison."

IRON AGE TOOLS

COMBINED HILL DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

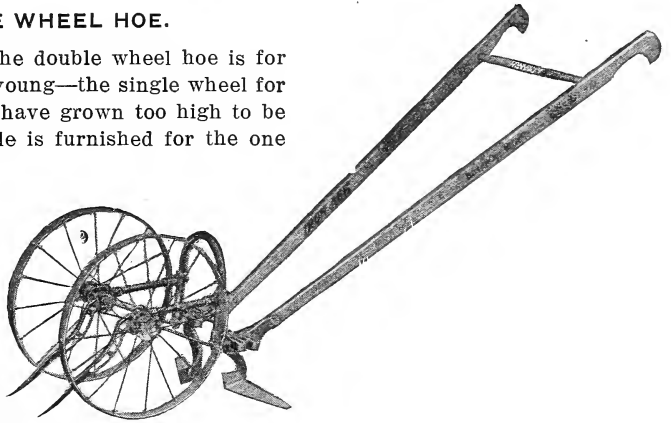
This is our most popular and complete garden tool, especially planned for the convenience of the home gardener. Just the tool for the mechanic, professional man or farmer who wants to help the wife set a better table with crisp, fresh vegetables. The specialist, too, who grows chiefly a single crop requiring few changes from seeder to wheel hoe will find No. 306 the most economical tool. For instance, the dairyman who wishes to sow and cultivate a patch of cow beets or mangel wurzels will find No. 306 exactly adapted to his need. All complete as you see it here, except no rakes. Price, \$22.00.



No. 306.

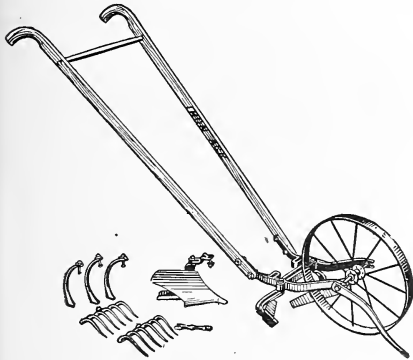
NO. 301—DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

From double to single wheel form. The double wheel hoe is for working astride the plants when they are young—the single wheel for working between the rows, after the plants have grown too high to be worked properly the other way. A long axle is furnished for the one wheel, and it takes but a minute to change. This is the only combination double and single wheel hoe on the market. No. 301 has pair of hoes, 4 cultivator teeth and plows. Price, \$12.00.



SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

No. 320 is a strong, durable tool, lower in price and lighter in weight than No. 306. It will do all the between-the-row cultivating, furrowing, ridging, weeding, leveling, etc., required in any home or market garden. The working tools with every No. 320 include pair of Side Hoes, One Landside plow and Three Steel Cultivator Teeth. Price, \$9.00.



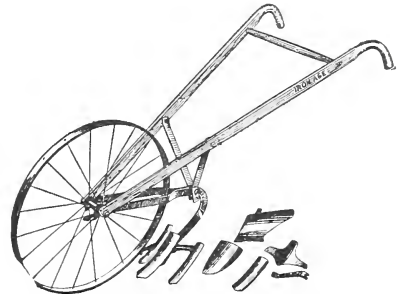
No. 320.

NO. 19-C WHEEL CULTIVATOR.—With this tool a man can do in two minutes the work that would take half an hour with the old-fashioned hoe. The wheel is 24-inch to meet the need of some who want that size.

Has wide and narrow single teeth that work between narrow rows—scuffle hoe and three teeth one one bracket for hoeing and cultivating between the wider rows. Also a landside plow.

Does necessary plowing in many soils.

Opens the furrow for the seed and covers it on the return trip. Price, \$6.50.



No. 19-C.

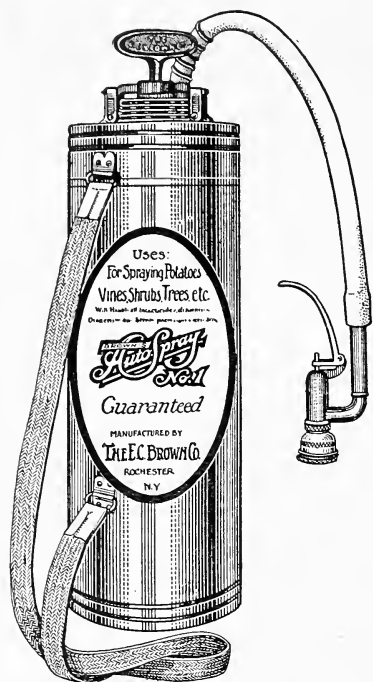


Fig. 492

Diameter 7 inches
Height 2 feet
Capacity $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Weight empty 7 lbs.
Weight loaded 39 lbs.
Weight shipping 15 lbs.

Auto-Spray No. 1

Compressed Air Sprayer

The Auto-Spray No. 1 has been standard for 17 years, and over 450,000 are in use with experiment stations and horticulturists all over the world.

The Auto-Spray No. 1 is the strongest and most simple in its working parts of any compressed air sprayer. Two pumpings of about 15 strokes on the plunger will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. After pumping, the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray. This sprayer is equipped with our patented NON-CLOGGING Nozzle.

USES: For spraying trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, green-houses and poultry houses; for applying Paris green, arsenate of lead, bordeaux, lime and sulphur emulsions, disinfectants, cattle-fly oil, whitewash, cold water paints, etc.

CONSTRUCTION: It consists of a solution tank holding about four gallons. The tank is made of galvanized steel or heavy sheet brass, as ordered. (WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE BRASS BECAUSE IT WILL NOT CORRODE WITH STRONG SOLUTIONS AND WILL LAST INDEFINITELY.)

Auto-Spray No. 1—Galvanized Iron. Price.....\$8.00
2-Foot Brass Extension Rod. Price..... .70
Brass Elbow, for reaching under-side of leaves. Price..... .35

The Standard Spray Pump



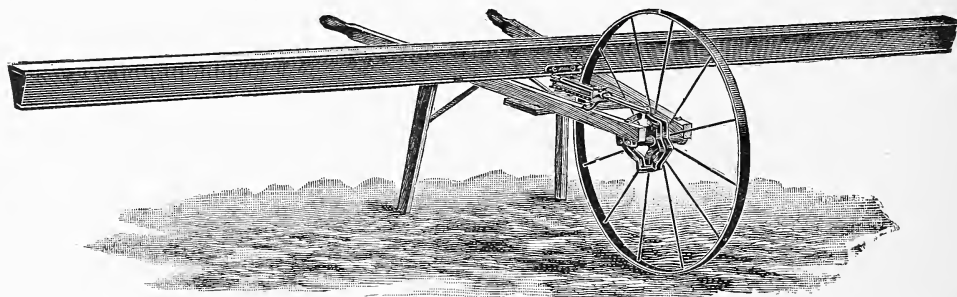
MADE ENTIRELY OF BRASS.

Is used with bucket, knapsack, tank or barrel, for spraying orchards, gardens, vineyards, white-washing, disinfecting chicken house, killing vermin on stock. Warranted to purchaser for 5 years.

Price, with 3 feet of Hose, \$4.00.

AN ALL BRASS SPRAYER
FOR EVERY NEED

HIGH PRESSURE
EASY TO OPERATE



THE NEW STAR FORCE FEED WHEELBARROW GRASS SEEDER is the latest and best in the market. A seeder that will sow the same quantity of seed on rough or smooth ground must be a force feed seeder. This is what we claim for the Star Seeder; and also that it not only forces the seed out when in operation, but that it prevents the seed from running out of its own weight when not in operation. We think this is not true of any other wheelbarrow seeder. The STAR sows all kinds of Grass Seed. Millet, Turnip, etc. Send for circular. Price: 14-foot Seeder, \$8.00.

Price of Standard Poultry Supplies, Etc.

Oyster Shell—Crushed and well screened, per 100 lb. sack, \$1.25.

Crystal Grit—The best Grit. Chick and Poultry size, 100 lb. sack, \$1.25.

Dry Raw Poultry Bone—Mealed fine. Price per lb., 10c.

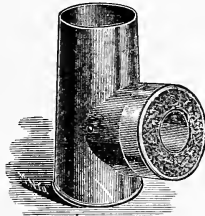
Charcoal—Granulated. Price per lb., 5c; 50 lb. sack \$1.50.

High Protein Beef Scraps—Roasted, guaranteed 60 per cent protein. Price per lb., 7c; 10 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.



20th Century Blackhead and Cholera Cure—The only remedy known to cure this fatal disease, among all kinds of poultry. Price: 2½-lb. package 60c, postpaid.

Siegel's Lice Powder is fatal to lice on poultry, horses, cattle, dogs, and other animals. Cheap at any price, because it kills instantly, also works instantaneously on cabbage and currants, etc. Cheaper than others, as it goes further. Price: 5-oz. box 10c; 15-oz. 25c; 48-oz. 50c. Postpaid, 5-oz. box 15c; 15-oz. 40c; 48-oz. \$1.00.



EGG TESTER, 25c.

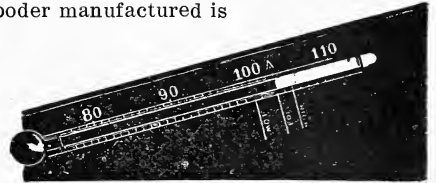


Price, 40c; Small Size, 25c.

High Grade Tested Thermometers—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used is accurate. Many hatches fail by reason of inferior thermometers. We handle the best that money can buy. Only seasoned tubes are used—those that for at least two years have lain in the vaults of the manufacturer, and have been well tested.

High Grade Incubator Thermometers on Stands
—Each 55c; postpaid, 60c.

Brooder Thermometers—Mounted—Each 40c; postpaid, 55c.



The International Sanitary Hovers

Have stood every climatic test from Panama to Quebec. Practical poultrymen, state experiment stations, and poultry judges endorse them. The Sanitary Hover has come to be known as the "Perfect Brooding Device." In less than 4 years more than 40,000 Sanitary Hovers have been sold.

The Sanitary Hover can be used anywhere and is ready for use wherever it may be dropped. All one has to do to set it up, is set it down. No carpenter work is required and no digging.

The lamp holder can be lifted out by a person standing up. The operator does not have to kneel in dust or mud to get at the lamp. The lamp flame is always visible.

The Sanitary Hover is warmer at the curtain than near the center. This, by causing the chicks to distribute themselves near the curtain, prevents crowding, trampling, and smothering.

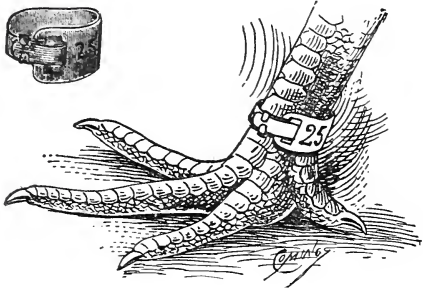
The Sanitary Hover is fireproof and vermin-proof—long on chicks and short on trouble. Since we have been handling Sanitary Hovers, we have not found a single purchaser that would go back to the old broodnig devices, and when we sell one, we are bound to sell everybody in the neighborhood wanting brooders, in fact, they sell themselves. Price, net, \$12.00.



International Sanitary Hover.

Prices of Standard Poultry Supplies, Etc.

BY STANDARD WE MEAN THE VERY BEST KNOWN TO THE MOST SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMEN.
WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE THE BEST OBTAINABLE.



Improved Champion Leg Band—The oldest and most popular band on the market. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum in two sizes, large for Asiatic class and Turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and similar breeds. Price, postpaid, 12-10c; 25-20c; 50-35c; 100-60c. Numbered 1 to 100.



H-I CELLULOID SPIRAL LEG BANDS provide instant identification of birds without handling as far as you can distinguish color. They are as easily applied and removed from the bird's leg as a key from a key ring.

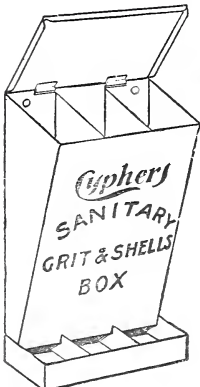
The band is light and durable and made in eight bright fast colors, as follows: Red, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Pink, Black, Yellow, White and Green. State breed. Price same as above.

POULTRY PUNCH

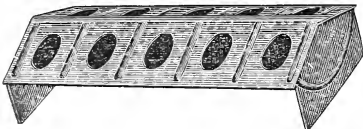
The Petty Poultry Punch for marking chicks by punching the web of the feet, is made of steel, nickel plated. It is substantially made, cuts a clean hole; and is convenient to use.



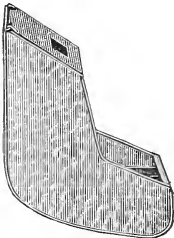
Price 30c.



Price, 80c.



10 INCH CHICK FEEDER.
Price, 35c.



HANDY DRY WASH HOPPER

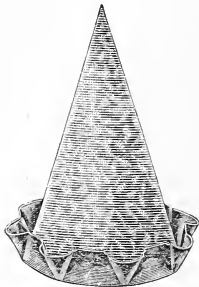
Price 9-inch Hopper.....\$1.30
Price 15-inch Hopper..... 2.00

CROCK DRINKING FOUNTS

Old Style, 1 gal. size 20c.

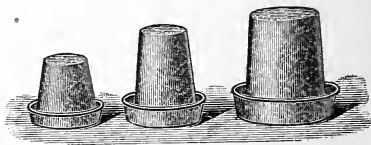
Prices of Drinking Fountains

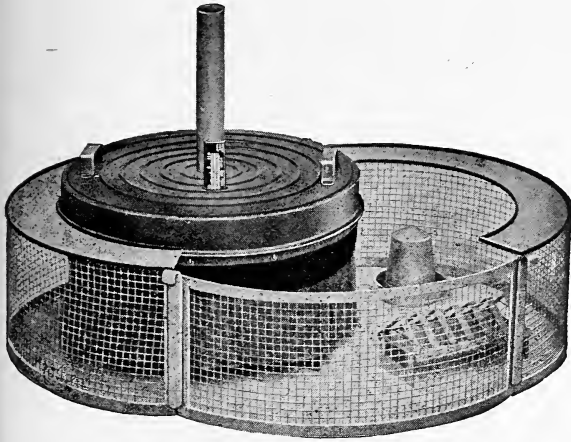
Small size, each.....\$.25
Medium size, each......30
Large size, each......40



O. K. CHICK FOUNTAIN

One pint size\$.20
One quart size30





The Oakes Economy Brooder Hover

The Oakes Economy Hover is simple in construction and made of steel throughout, and all parts are seamed or welded together, making it light, strong and durable. It is complete in itself and can be conveniently lifted by the two handles without disturbing the lamp. It can be used anywhere, as it stands on a level floor, no platform, false or other preparation necessary.

No. 1 Hover (18-inch drum) without cage, \$6.00
No. Hover with wire cage 8.50

EGG-O-HATCH

Egg-O-Hatch is easily and quickly applied to eggs by spraying or dipping. It is used only three times during the 21 days. Our later experimental hatches have invariably shown from 10 to 40 per cent better hatches where Egg-O-Hatch was used, and all were better, stronger chicks. Fifty test hatches showed an average of 96 per cent for eggs treated with Egg-O-Hatch, and 81 per cent for eggs not treated, **RIGHT IN THE SAME MACHINE.** Egg-O-Hatch is sufficient for 600 to 700 eggs, or three 200 to 250 eggs. One size only, 50 cents. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price, 60c.

Egg-O-Latum

Keeps fresh eggs fresh for one year. Simply rubbed on, it seals the egg tight and is air, moisture, odor, and germ proof. Eggs put down in August, September or October are as fresh in January, February or March as when first laid and are worth double the price. Anticipate winter needs now.

Coat the palms of your hands with Egg-o-latum and then roll and rub the eggs in your hands. You can do a dozen per minute. 50c per jar; enough for 50 doz. eggs. By parcel post, 60c.

Steam-Cooked Chick Feed. Why?

It is estimated that 7 out of 10 little chicks that die are killed by feeding an indigestible ration.

It is always a risk to feed them raw grain. It is like offering a baby food that is hard to digest.

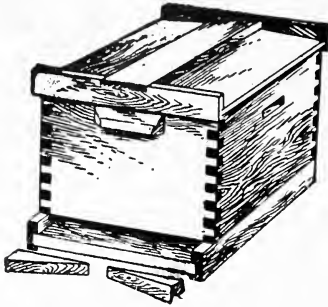
The steam-cooking which we give our feed by a special process in the mill, opens up the starch cells of the grain. Then the most feeble little chicks can digest and assimilate it easily. And so it saves lives.

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed

Is a combination of cut oatmeal and other selected grains cut to pin-point fineness.

It is correctly balanced for little chicks, steam-cooked, low in moisture, nutritious, and proved good by thousands of particular poultry-men. It is the food to save lives and to speed up development.

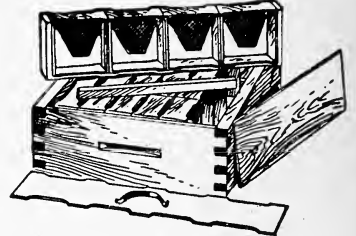
Price per 10 lb. sack, 60c; 100 lbs. \$5.50.



Bee Hive

No. 1 Super is dovetailed and will fit No. 14 Hive, making $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story Hive. Price for No. 1 Super in flat, \$1.35; 5 flat lots, \$5.90.

Super for Comb Honey



Dovetailed Super No. 1

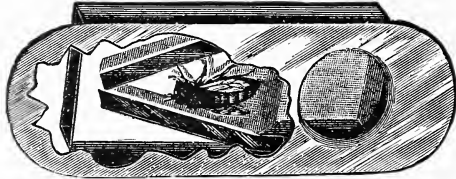
We Sell the "Falcon" Section

Which is made from selected basswood, the white part of the lumber only being used, all the dark, knotty and otherwise unsuitable parts being cut out and used for other purposes.

"FALCON" SECTIONS are not only superior in polish, but no other manufacturer has ever been able to produce sections with such perfect V-grooves. The importance of this item must not be overlooked, for the elimination of breakage when folding means dollars saved. It has been a source of great pleasure to us to receive hundreds of letters from our customers stating that they have never used any sections which go together as accurately and with as little waste as "Falcon" Sections. Price, Bee-way Section No. 1, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$, per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$11.00.

Comb Foundation, Light Section Foundation, size of sheet, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, 27 to 29 sheets to the pound, per lb., \$1.10.

Brood Foundation, Light Comb Foundation for Brood, size of sheet $7\frac{3}{4} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$, 7 to 8 sheets to the pound, per lb., \$1.00.



Porter Bee Escape

The Porter Bee Escape

The Porter Bee Escapes greatly facilitate the removing of honey from hives and supers. The escape is fastened to a board after making a suitable hole in same. One escape to a board is sufficient. Complete directions for using the escape are sent with each one. Price, double escape, 30c.

Porter Honey House Escape—This is a larger escape than the one used on supers and is designed for use in extracting rooms or any place where it is desirable to get rid of bees. Price, each 35c.

Bee Entrance Guards—These are to admit workers, but exclude drones. After the drones are all out, fix the guards over the entrance, and at night the drones can be destroyed. State whether eight or ten frame size. Price, 35c.

Alley's Combined Drone and Queen Trap. State whether eight or ten frame hive. Price, 85c.

Parker's Machine for Fastening Starters in Sections. Price for $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections, 50c.

BINGHAM BEE SMOKER

Unlike other smokers, the nozzle of the Bingham fits into the stove so that creosote collecting runs down into the fire and is burned. Improvements and better materials and workmanship make the 1913 models of this smoker, which has been the standard longer than any other, better than ever.

Price \$1.25; postpaid \$1.35.

MUTH IDEAL BEE VEIL

This veil is made of light weight indestructible wire and strong cloth. Will not blow in your eyes or stick to your face. Price \$1.00 each; by mail \$1.10.

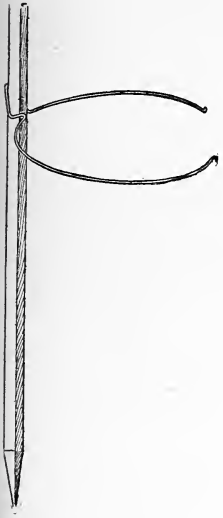


Muth Ideal Bee Veil

Cash paid for Bees Wax. What have you to offer?



"Adjusto" Plant Support



There have been many plant supports offered and sold but they were all ungainly and unsatisfactory in a great many ways. We can offer the "Adjusto" under a positive guarantee that it will please you and give you entire satisfaction. The "Adjusto" is a very simple, unbreakable, practical and cheap support which will last a life time.

It is adjusted in a "jiffy" to any height, to conform to the plant's growth. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Hydranges and Dahlias. In fact everything on the lawn or in the garden that needs a support.

The stake is made of hard wood having a protecting coat of green paint, the heavy spring wire is also painted green and so will not rust.

The price is very moderate and is within the reach of all, both large and small growers.

Price—24 inches, each 10c, doz. 90c; 3 feet, each 15c, doz. \$1.50; 5 feet, each 20c, doz. \$2.00. The small size, 24 inches, is suitable for Potted Plants, carnations, etc.

Bird Seed

We handle nothing but fresh, clean and reliable bird seed and bird foods. In our mixture for canary birds we put nothing but the very best recleaned seed in such proportions best suited for the health of the bird.

Bird Gravel. Per package, 10c.

Cuttle Bone. (Patented.) This has a patent fastener so can be fastened to the cage. Choice large selected pieces, each 10c. Ordinary Cuttle Bone, 5c each.

Mite Exterminator. Sure death to the mites which infest the cages and birds. Per bottle, 25c.

Bird Manna keeps birds in constant song, improves their plumage and prevents disease. A sure cure for loss of song and all diseases of seed-eating cage birds. Can be fastened to the cage. Price, each 20c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed. One of the best parrot foods on the market. Also one of the best for poultry, especially when moulting. Price per lb., 15c.

Lee's Germozone. It kills germs, fungus poison, many organic poisons, worms, etc. It also has a beneficial effect as a bowel regulator. That is why GERMOZONE has created such a revolution in making easy the raising of Poultry, young and old. Price per bottle, 50c.

Pratt's Roup Cure in 30c sizes, postpaid.

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy will save your little chicks. In 25c size, postpaid.

Pratt's Scaly Leg Remedy, per box, 25c, postpaid.

Pratt's Head Lice Remedy, per box, 25c, postpaid.

Pratt's Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy, per box, 25c, postpaid.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

Pratt's Baby Chick Food—This is one of the greatest Money Savers and greatest Chick Savers ever placed on the market. Every man, woman or child who raises little chicks, turkeys, ducks and geese, should try at least one package of Pratt's Baby Chick Food. It is a scientific food ration to be fed for the first three weeks. Price: 1 lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 30c.

Stowell's Evergreen Fodder Corn for Late Feed

—AND—

Canada Field Peas for Early Green Fodder

TWO OF THE GREATEST FEED PROPOSITIONS FOR THE DAIRY FARMER.

The Dairy Farmer of today is confronted by the high price of the so-called protein feeding stuff, that he has to buy, to make a balanced ration with the roughage he grows on the farm, such as grain, corn fodder, hay, etc. Now, if he could get along without buying this high-priced feed, and still keep up the flow of milk and butter fats, it would be a great saving for him. We have a plan whereby this can be done for most of the year by sowing CANADA FIELD PEAS for early and Stowell's Evergreen Corn for late feed.

Read, MR. DAIRYMAN! and profit by the experience of others.

Of all the forage crops grown on the farm, Stowell's Evergreen stands at the head; it is the all round ever ready crop for forage and feed. It grows green and luxuriant when grass and other vegetation is dry and dead. It is sweet and nutritious and stock of all kinds eat and devour it to the last vestige, as clean as clover. One acre is equal to eight acres of grass, and is worth more than two acres of any other forage crop grown. It is good in mid-summer, good in the fall and good in the winter. As a fodder crop to feed during the winter months there is nothing its equal.

The proper treatment of Stowells Evergreen Corn is as follows: Drill or plant 12 to 15 quarts per acre, 3 feet apart, about the middle of June in this section, cultivate often and well when eared and the ears are in the milk, cut the corn up into small shocks. Brace the stalks out well—the object is to make small shocks that dry out well and not blow down. Now, when this fodder is well dried, haul it close to the feeding stable and make larger shocks. By following this method you can keep it well into the winter and you will be surprised at the amount of feed you will get from an acre.

CANADA FIELD PEAS FOR EARLY GREEN FODDER

Canada Field Peas for early green feed and Stowell Evergreen Corn for late feed are unequalled for green feed in the Northern States. Especially this season ought farmers to sow and plant largely of these two fodder crops.

TO ENRICH YOUR LAND AND KEEP IT RICH

Legumes Without Bacteria Rob the Soil of Nitrogen

"The peculiar value of legumes for maintaining and increasing the fertility of soils is due to certain bacteria which develop nodules upon the roots of leguminous plants and which have the unique power of rendering the free nitrogen of the atmosphere available for plant growth. Without these bacteria, legumes, like other crops, exhaust the soil of its combined nitrogen."—Ext. Farmer's Bulletin No. 315.

Nodule-Bacter is delivered in 1 and 5 acre size bottles ready to use. Complete directions on each package. Seed for 25 acres can be inoculated in 15 minutes.

Nodule-Bacter is prepared for over 30 legume crops, such as:

Alfalfa
Alsike Clover
Burr Clover
Crimson Clover

White Clover
Japan Clover
Red Clover
Sweet Clover

Canada Peas
Cow Peas
Garden Peas
Vetches

Soy Beans
Garden Beans
Velvet Beans
Peanuts

When ordering be sure to give the names of crops to be inoculated.

Price one acre bottle, \$1.00; five acres, \$4.00; postpaid.

ORDER SHEET

ERIE, PENNA.

VERY IMPORTANT.—Write your name very plainly, and give your Post Office, County and State in full every time.

Forwarded By (State on this line whether wanted)
Mail, Express or Freight.

Date _____ 19____

State Amount Enclosed

Your Name

Post Office Order _____

R. F. D. No.

Postal Note

State.

Express Money Order _____

Bank Draft _____

Street, P. O. Box.

Cash, Notes and Silver_____

Postage Stamps _____

Express or Freight Office (If different from P. O.)

TOTAL. _____

[illegible]

Amount brought forward

Amount carried forward

PLANTS IN SEASON

We can supply the leading **VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS** adapted for this section, also some of the leading **FLOWERING PLANTS** in season.

NOTICE—We can now send Plants by Parcel Post; and where we quote same (Parcel Post Paid) it will be for the first and second zone, 150 miles from Erie, Pa. These Plants will be carefully packed in damp moss and will carry safely and reach the buyer in a thrifty, growing condition. Customers can order these at same time with other items, and they will be sent in proper season.

Asparagus Roots—Ready in April. We offer strong, two-year-old roots of the following variety: **PALMETTO**; Palmetto is the best all around variety, especially for home gardens. Price: dozen roots, 25c; 25 roots, 40c; 50 roots, 75c; parcel post paid. By express: 100 roots, 75c; 1,000 roots, \$5.50.

Cabbage Plants—Early sorts, ready in April. Late ones ready in May and June. Early sorts: Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, per dozen, 25c; 50 plants, 75c; 100 plants \$1.25; parcel post paid. By express, \$6.00 per 1,000. Late sorts consist of Flat Dutch and Danish Winter.

Tomato Plants—Ready in May and June: Sparks' Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel, and Ponderosa. These are the leading Tomatoes for this section. Price: 30c per dozen, parcel post paid. By express: \$1.50 per 100; special price in 1,000 lots.

Egg Plants—Ready in May and June: New York Improved Purple, per dozen, 40c; parcel post paid. By express: per 100, \$1.75.

Pepper Plants—Ready in May and June: Ruby King, Red Chili, Long Red Cayenne, Perfection Pimento Type Pepper; per dozen, 40c; 50 plants, \$1.75; parcel post paid.

Celery Plants—Ready in June: Golden Self Blanching, Giant Pascal, and Winter Queen; price per dozen, 20c; 50 plants, 60c; 100 plants, \$1.00; parcel post paid.

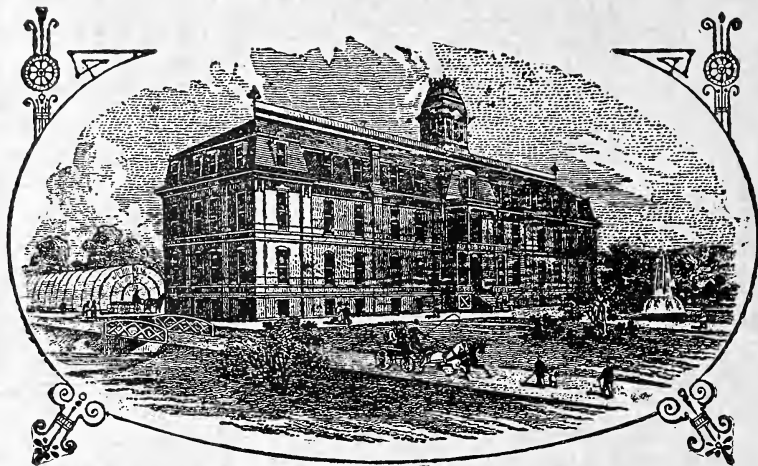
Summer Flowering Plants

We can supply the following Plants by Parcel Post Paid to the 1st and 2nd zone out of Erie, Pa., at the following prices: Per dozen, 45c; 25 plants, 80c; 50 plants, \$1.50. **Asters**, Giant Branching Comet, in mixed colors; **Antirrhinum**, or Snap Dragon, tall, mixed; **Petunias**, Giants of California, mixed; **Salvia** or **Scarlet Sage**; **Verbenas**, Mammoth, mixed.

Cannas and **Caladiums** can only supply to go by express; buyer to pay expressage. After May 1st, **Cannas** at 15c each, 12 for \$1.50; **Caladiums**, 20c each, 12 for \$2.00. These will be strong, well-rooted plants, grown in grape baskets.

Only duty bound to deliver what we agree to.

Siegel's Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed



A Mixture of All Short Growing Grasses, Which Experience Has Taught Us is the Best for the Formation of a Good Lawn; Per Pound, 30 Cents: If by Mail, Add 10 Cents Per Pound for Postage. Special Price on Large Lots.

A Few Hints on Lawn Making

The first of September and early Spring is the best time for Seeding new ground. And all preparatory work on them should be completed before seed time. It ought to be kept in mind in making this preparation that it can be done but ONCE, and is for a long time, therefore it should be thorough.

Deep plowing or spading is a necessity for a good growth of grass. If the ground is wet or springy it must first be underdrained. The final work is to pulverize the surface soil to the last degree; it is not possible to make it too fine and mellow for the reception of the seed. If stable manure is plowed or spaded in it must be old and well rotted. In place of stable manure, or where difficult to procure, it is better to use from eight hundred to half a ton to the acre of some good bone fertilizer, or better still, one ton of unbleached Canada hardwood ashes. This should be worked into the soil before seeding. Roll the ground often and keep the depressions filled up so as to have level lawn.

Choose a still day for seeding and use plenty of seed. It is poor economy to be stingy in seeding grass. The thicker it comes up the better lawn; while if the seeding is sparse, it often takes two or three years to remedy it. Rake the surface over lightly after seeding. The seed ought to be covered lightly or else the birds will get some and rains will wash it badly.

Weeds will appear more or less no matter how clean the seed, for they are in all soils; most of them will soon perish after cutting begins. Don't shave or cut newly-made lawn too close, especially in July or August.

In making our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed we use nothing but the very best highest grade of cleaned seed. One bushel of our lawn seed weighs 30 lbs., that sold by other dealers weighs only from 14 to 18 lbs. per bushel. In buying such seeds you are getting a lot of chaffy seed that is really worthless. One pound of our Fancy Mixed Lawn Seed will cover 200 square feet; 100 pounds per acre.

SHADY NOOK (Lawn Grass for Shady Places)—On nearly all lawns there are shaded, bare unsightly spots on which the owners have difficulty in getting a stand of grass; for such places this mixture is adapted. It is composed of dwarf-growing grasses which are found naturally growing in such places. Should the ground have become "sour" or drainage defective, it is apt to be covered with moss. If such is the case, apply a heavy coating of lime or land plaster to sweat it, but the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp rake, then sow the seed at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre.

1 lb. 40c; by mail 10c per lb. extra.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE—Foreach square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with 6 cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well-watered, after which the paste should be applied. It is a good plan to sow on good land, in any out of the way place, strips for sod to be used for patching poor parts of the lawn, or for grass borders, etc.